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Algeria 6.00 Din. Israel NIS. 1.70 Norway 7.50 N.Kr.
Austria 20 S. Italy 1,700 Lire Oman 0.700 Rials
Bahrain 0.650 Din Jordan 450 Fils Portugal 110 Esc.
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Egypt 175 P. Luxembourg 49 L.Fr. Sweden 7.50 S.Kr.
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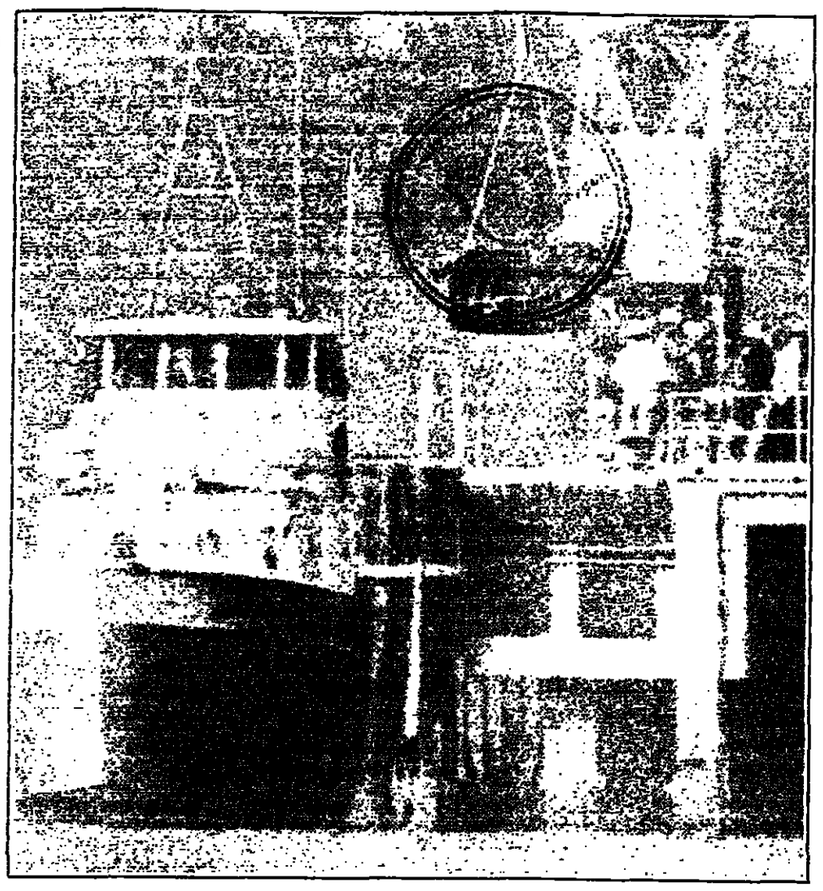

The Associated Press

Workers unloaded debris from a Coast Guard cutter Wednesday at Port Canaveral, Florida.

Search Expands for Blast Clues

Host of Lights Illuminate a Nation's Grief

By Sue Anne Pressley and Cristine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In Los Angeles, the flame that burned for the 1984 Olympics was relit for 24 hours. In Houston, motorists drove with their headlights on. In New York, St. Patrick's Cathedral was ablaze with candles. And in Evansville, Indiana, a porch-light vigil originally intended to celebrate the nation's first teacher in space became a memorial to her.

Across the United States, these lights symbolized the nation's mourning for the seven-member crew of the space shuttle Challenger. In the two days after it roared into the sky and exploded in flames, shock and disbelief have given way to expressions of grief.

For families and friends, the grief was intensely personal — the loss of an older brother, an only child, a father, a neighbor.

"It's worse today somehow than it was yesterday," said Patrick Smith of Beaufort, North Carolina, whose older brother, Michael, piloted the space shuttle for 74 seconds before its flight ended.

For the communities who lost a local hero, it was a day to gather in church, to plan memorials, to pay tribute. Over the public-address system at Auburn High School in Washington state, two students played taps into hushed classrooms for Challenger's commander, Francis R. Scobee, Class of '57.

For the nation at large, the public tragedy summoned memories of another time, more than two decades ago, when the nation and its schoolchildren unexpectedly learned at midday of a national catastrophe — the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"The whole space program has tremendous symbolic meaning," said Brian Flynn, a psychologist with the National Institute of Mental Health. "It involves some of the best talent, the best we can be as human beings. It represents the best of our technology. And it also captures and reconfirms the spirit that founded the country — new explorations and taking risks to expand our horizons."

The impact of the tragedy was magnified, he said, because it included the death of Christa McAuliffe, of Concord, New Hampshire, a high school teacher.

Steve McAuliffe, Mrs. McAuliffe's husband, who was in seclusion Thursday with his two children, thanked Americans for their condolences.

"We have all lost Christa. We wish we could comfort all of you as you have comforted each of us," he said. "We thank you for respecting our privacy and for sharing our grief."

The rest of the crew was a cross section of America — a black physicist, a Jewish female engineer, an Asian American and two Vietnam veterans, one of them a small-town Southerner.

■ **Mourning in Houston**

Robert Reinhold of The New York Times reported from Houston:

For seven long and mournful minutes Wednesday church bells

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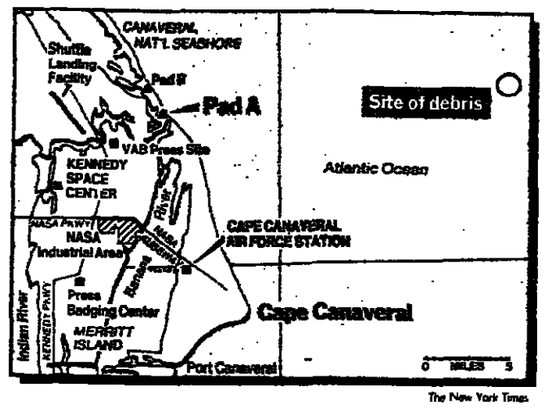

The New York Times

ON PAGE 4

■ **Christa McAuliffe's death** has rekindled debate over the wisdom of including ordinary citizens in shuttle crews.

■ **The suspension of shuttle flights** will force private companies to look for other ways to launch their satellites.

■ **Mikhail S. Gorbachev**, the Soviet leader, sent condolences to President Ronald Reagan.

Part of Control Panel, Bone Fragment Found

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — NASA expanded its investigation Thursday into the explosion of the shuttle Challenger as search ships recovered part of a control panel and hundreds of pounds of other wreckage from the shattered spacecraft.

The debris recovered from the Atlantic included the first electronic pieces and what probably are the nosecones of the shuttle's two solid-fuel rockets, a find that might greatly aid the investigation.

Searchers also found the first possible remains of the seven shuttle crew members, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said.

A NASA spokeswoman, Sarah Keegan, said medical examiners were trying to identify a six- by four-inch (15.3- by 10.2-centimeter) tissue and bone fragment, attached to a piece of cloth, that washed ashore about 30 miles (50 kilometers) south of Cape Canaveral.

Those killed were Christa McAuliffe, a 37-year-old teacher selected as NASA's first common citizen to take a space trip; Francis R. Scobee, 46, the mission commander; Mike Smith, 40, the pilot; Judy Resnik, 36; Ronald E. McNair, 35; Ellison Onizuka, 39, and Gregory B. Jarvis, 41.

Lieutenant Commander James Simpson of the Coast Guard, which is coordinating the search said: "They're finding tubing, they're finding electronic-looking pieces — I don't know whether they're control panels or what they are. They've got wiring and gauges and so forth. Some sizes range from 15 by 10 feet to 30 by 5 feet."

By Thursday, a total of 1,600 pounds (727 kilograms) of Challenger debris was found in a search that had continued since the spaceship exploded at about 11:40 A.M. Tuesday, killing its crew of seven.

The shuttle, rockets and cargo weighed roughly 715,000 pounds, not counting fuel, at liftoff.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, meanwhile, has ordered an assessment of the military loss involved in Challenger's destruction, according to the Defense Department's chief spokesman, Robert B. Sims.

The Pentagon, however, already is convinced it will have "a serious impact on defense programs," he said Wednesday.

The five-year-old shuttle program was suspended after the explosion. NASA has ordered technicians to cease all work on Challenger's sister ships — Atlantis, Discovery and Columbia — until the cause of the tragedy has been found and corrected.

NASA officials say that it could be months before the shuttle flies again. A long delay would seriously disrupt, if not scrap, the remaining 14 commercial and military flights planned for 1986.

Space program officials warned souvenir hunters Thursday that debris washing up on Florida beaches may be coated with harmful acid and asked that all debris be turned in.

Jim Mizell, a NASA spokesman, especially warned residents to beware of green-colored fragments of metal which he said might be remnants of tanks that held a "violent acid" on board the spaceship.

NASA on Wednesday impounded the computer tapes that recorded performance of the shuttle's systems every one one-thousandth of a second. Officials said they might be

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Theories About the Explosion

Reuters-UPI

Military personnel and a Brevard County official examine a piece of metal that was believed to be from the shuttle.

By Thomas H. Maugh 2d
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Private space experts have offered new theories about the explosion of the Challenger ranging from an internal collapse of the main fuel tank to an inadvertent detonation of the shuttle's main self-destruct device.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration hopes to reassemble the burnt and broken pieces of the main fuel tank and the orbiter to attempt to find clues about where and how the explosion occurred. Until then, they are refusing to speculate about causes.

The private experts, examining video footage of the explosion and other evidence, have come up with theories focusing on the two main components of the propulsion system: the solid booster rockets that assist the orbiter's main engines in propelling the vehicle to high altitude, and the fuel tank that supplies liquid fuel to those main engines.

Computer-enhanced, slow-motion video images of the explosion seem to show at least three separate events before the explosion that consumed the shuttle.

The first hint of danger was the appearance of feathery orange flames around the tail of the left solid booster rocket. Those flames were followed by brighter flames, perhaps a small explosion, in the same area. The third event was the appearance of what seemed to be a sheet of flame from a point about three or four feet (about one meter) above the tail of the booster to the main fuel tank.

The vehicle was then engulfed in a ball of flame that seemed to originate at the nose of the fuel tank. The sequence of events occurred in less than a second.

A leading theory is that the main fuel tank ruptured, allowing hydrogen to flow out. That hydrogen could have been ignited by heat generated by the vehicle's passage through the air or by contact with the rocket exhaust.

The rupture might have been caused by an icicle dislodged dur-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

For Children, Space Disaster's Impact May Linger

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Experts on child health are expressing concern about the psychological impact that the televised death of Christa McAuliffe will have on American schoolchildren, who were primed to see a teacher's triumph in space but instead witnessed a tragedy.

The specialists were concerned that some children might experience exaggerated fears, nightmares, inability to concentrate and general anxiety about their own parents or teachers or their own safety.

When the space shuttle exploded Tuesday, killing Mrs. McAuliffe and six other crew members, it was a devastating moment for millions of children who had been readied in their schools to follow the adventure of the first teacher in space, the experts said Wednesday.

The closest parallels, they said, are the assassinations of figures like President John F. Kennedy and the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.

Many child psychologists around the United States are advising parents and teachers to talk openly about the disaster to give children the chance to vent feelings that could fester, causing emotional stress.

Their concerns were shared by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which is drawing up plans to bring psychological support to the nation's children.

On Thursday afternoon, the educational affairs division of the space agency convened to consider what steps to take.

"We know this will have a tremendous impact unless we do something quickly," said Mary Lewis, an educational psychologist who is deputy project manager for the teacher in space project.

One idea that will be considered, Miss Lewis said, is using the television stations that had been planning to broadcast the lessons from space that were scheduled for the shuttle mission.

Child specialists interviewed Wednesday said that the loss of the teacher, Mrs. McAuliffe, was in some ways similar to the loss of a relative.

The shuttle explosion, psychologists said, had a particularly strong impact on children for two reasons. Mrs. McAuliffe, as a teacher, was someone with whom they could closely identify psychologically.

And millions of children watched the accident on television as it occurred. Witnessing a death, especially one that is completely unexpected, intensifies the reaction to it, the psychologists said.

"Christa McAuliffe had become a person that all of us, especially children, could feel close

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

The Associated Press

Children being comforted Tuesday at the school Christa McAuliffe's son attends.

U.S. Deficit on Trade Widened Further in '85

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States registered a record merchandise-trade deficit of $148.5 billion in 1985, $25.2 billion greater than the previous record of $123.3 billion in 1984, the Commerce Department announced Thursday.

The department said that American companies and farmers exported goods valued at $213.1 billion last year, down $4.8 billion from 1984. Americans imported $361.6 billion in foreign goods for the year, $20.4 billion more than in 1984.

Analysts said that the latest figures, although widely expected, were expected to intensify pressure from Congress for tougher trade laws that would attempt to limit imports and increase overseas sales through a more aggressive attack on other countries' trade practices.

Japan, a target of many trade bills pending in Congress, accounted for about one-third of last year's deficit, Commerce said.

The December trade deficit, the highest for the year at $17.4 billion, dashed the predictions of some economists that the U.S. trade imbalance had peaked because of the recent fall in the dollar.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said last week that the 1985 deficit would come in at $145 billion, 35 billion less than his earlier forecasts.

Mr. Baldrige, who generally comments on the trade figures, declined to issue a statement Thursday.

The dollar's value has fallen about 24 percent against principal currencies since peaking in March. Economists said, however, that it takes about a year before declines in currency values are reflected in trade-balance changes.

A high dollar makes American goods more expensive overseas and foreign products a better bargain in the United States.

The December deficit was $5.4 billion greater than the $12-billion monthly average for the first 11

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

U.S. indicators rose a strong 0.9 percent in December. Page 11.

Aquino Relies on Her Trusted Circle

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — When Corazon C. Aquino is faced with a difficult decision, according to people familiar with her style of leadership, she consults with an inner circle of trusted advisers that includes members of her family, which for generations has been involved in politics, and a small number of opposition politicians and activists.

Then, friends say, she will lock her bedroom door, say a prayer and think about her slain husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

"Help me out," the presidential candidate says she asks her husband, an opposition leader who was assassinated in 1983. "What shall I do now?"

Both Mrs. Aquino and those who know her describe her as strong-willed and even stubborn. But one of the nagging questions about the candidacy of this self-described housewife, who admits to ignorance of many issues, is who really will run the country if she wins.

Her public statements have in some instances shown signs of a trial-and-error formulation of policy as the varied groups who back her work out their compromises. This leaves some doubt as to the positions she would take if she won the election.

Reuters

Corazon C. Aquino, with confetti in her hair, speaking at a rally in Manila.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos, her opponent, has asserted that this opens the door for Communist influence, and only after several ambiguous statements did Mrs. Aquino pledge that no Communists would be allowed into her government.

Mrs. Aquino is described in some quarters as a "blank slate" on which various interested parties, from the United States, to the leftists, are eager to see their messages inscribed.

"I think it would be logical for me to assume that I would be able to inspire at least 50 qualified and dedicated men and women to help me run the government," Mrs. Aquino said when she announced her candidacy two months ago.

Mr. Marcos, who after 20 years in power knows the difficulties an inexperienced leader would face, sometimes taunts Mrs. Aquino to name her "50 nincompoops."

She has not disclosed the names of those who would serve with her, saying she fears that they would be harassed by Mr. Marcos. But in interviews with the people around her, a picture of the Aquino inner circle has emerged.

It is a circle that relies heavily, like the leadership of Mr. Marcos himself, on family relationships.

It includes some men who were close to her husband and whom Mrs. Aquino respects from the days when she served them dinner

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■ **Pope John Paul II** is to begin a visit to India. Page 2.

■ **Jonas Savimbi** met President Reagan, who expressed support for the Angolan rebels. Page 3.

■ **Uganda's new leader** said he used arms provided by Colonel Moamer Qadhafi. Page 5.

WEEKEND

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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■ **West Germany predicts** the highest economic growth for six years in 1986. Page 11.

TOMORROW

The world's love affair with Impressionist painting: John Russell puts the proliferation of shows into perspective.

Yemen Rebellion Traced to Killings

Former President Reportedly Ordered Politburo Massacre

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

ADEN, South Yemen — A massacre ordered by President Ali Nasser Mohammed of his rivals in the ruling Marxist party's Politburo touched off more than a week of bitter house-to-house battles and a rebellion that drove him from office, according to authoritative sources in South Yemen.

Mr. Nasser Mohammed called a meeting of the 15-member Politburo at 10 A.M. on Jan. 13. But he did not attend, the sources said. They said he traveled instead by car to his tribal stronghold in the Abyan province with a small group of supporters.

As members of the Politburo entered their headquarters near the harbor, the president's personal guards reportedly opened fire on them with Kalashnikov assault rifles, killing several of Mr. Nasser Mohammed's most prominent critics.

But bodyguards of other Politburo members drew their weapons and a wild gun battle broke out, in which other opponents of the president escaped.

[South Yemen's top diplomat in Moscow, Saif Sahal Khalid, confirmed this version of events, The Associated Press reported. It quoted the chargé d'affaires as saying that three of the 15 Politburo members were killed in the initial attack by Mr. Nasser Mohammed's bodyguards.

[Mr. Khalid, a member of the Socialist Party's Central Committee, added that 20 persons have been removed from the 77-member committee for their part in what the party called a "bloody putsch." He said he believed that Mr. Nasser Mohammed was either in Saudi Arabia or North Yemen.]

The fighting raged for days in this Arabian Sea port as the rival factions, scattered throughout the city, battled with tanks, rockets, artillery pieces, naval gunboats and even hand to hand across the lobby of the Rock Hotel.

A senior South Yemeni journalist said that 13,000 people were believed to have been killed in the original violence and in the fighting afterward, included roundups and mass killings of Mr. Nasser Mohammed's opponents.

A new government is now in control, emphasizing what it calls a "collective leadership."

Its leader is Haydar Abu Bakr Attas, the former prime minister. Most of the major rivals in the power struggle are said to have been killed, and, according to the new leaders, Mr. Nasser Mohammed has been driven from the country.

Charred buildings throughout the city, and the wreckage of tanks and trucks in the streets now being cleaned up, testify to the ferocity of the battle.

The streets are still deserted when night falls, with men at checkpoints — some uniformed, some in civilian clothes — scattered along the roads. Many stores and restaurants are still closed, but life seems to be slowly edging back to normal.

"It was hell because it was street to street, window to window," said a South Yemen resident who lived through the battle huddled on the floor of his home with his wife and three children. "It was hell."

Checkpoints are still manned by tribesmen, wearing traditional garb and carrying Kalashnikov rifles,

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PEOPLE
Imperial Album
EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
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PAGE 3 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS
The Global Newspaper

Unemployment in France: Anger, Frustration Add Up to an Overriding Election Issue

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jacques Morel, 50, was laid off as a shipping clerk by a French electric equipment manufacturer early in January as the company closed its operations in the capital and moved to southern France.

Leafing through job offers in the government unemployment office in the Paris suburb of Nanterre, Mr. Morel, dejected and angry, said: "It is terrible. After 20 years with the company I suddenly learn I'm not qualified, even for clerk jobs."

Mr. Morel is among 2.3 million unemployed French men and women, representing a record 10.5 percent of the workforce. This is slightly higher than the West European average, which also is continuing to rise.

Since France's unemployment rate stood at 7.8 percent in 1981, when the Socialist government was elected, the current rate is a crucial figure before the March 16 parliamentary elections, in which the Socialists are underdogs.

President François Mitterrand, in a rare admission, recently described unemployment as "the principal failure" of his government. If the Socialists lose their parliamentary majority, Mr. Mitterrand said, "it will be because of unemployment."

Although the election will turn on a welter of issues, including immigration and security as well as joblessness, the crucial role that jobs will play was underscored in a survey by the opposition daily newspaper Le Figaro and by Sofres, a French polling firm.

Asked to rank issues that would cause a switch in their vote, 27 percent cited "any change" in the unemployment situation. That was considerably higher than possible changes in purchasing power, social insurance benefits, immigration and France's role in the world. About 48 percent said nothing would change their vote. Job creation has been cited repeatedly in other voter surveys as the top priority for a new government.

As they campaign, leaders of the conservative opposition remind voters that in the 1981 campaign, Mr. Mitterrand pledged to reduce unemployment through such measures as nationalization of leading industrial companies and banks.

"Socialism has been a failure," asserts the first sentence of the joint platform of two opposition parties, the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic and the Union for French Democracy. Among its assertions: "500,000 jobs less than in 1981, 3 million job seekers, one percentage point less in economic growth than the European average."

Citing government studies, opposition leaders also have predicted that unemployment will continue rising, possibly by at least another 500,000 from now till 1988. The opposition has promised a sweeping program of deregulation to inject growth into the economy, including overhauling French labor laws, lifting price and currency-exchange controls and denationalizing large companies and banks.

The key problem for the Socialists is that, according to most economists, there is virtually nothing the government can do to quickly accelerate France's 2-percent economic growth. Additional government spending, for example, would rekindle inflation and weaken confidence in the franc.

Michel Delebarre, the labor minister, said, "For the time being, it is out of the question but to make a dent" in unemployment "we would need 4-percent growth annually."

The government also has ruled out any new cuts in unemployment benefits, which are said to cost $15 billion annually.

"People would take to the streets if we tried that," said another minister, who declined to be identified. He noted that the government already had slashed benefits as part of an extensive cost-cutting operation started in 1983, which triggered bitter opposition among trade unions. The percentage of unemployed French workers covered by jobless pay has fallen from 72 percent in 1982 to just under 60 percent currently.

Mr. Morel, along with about a dozen other unemployed persons interviewed in the Paris area, said he would either vote against the Socialists or ignore the elections entirely.

Olivier Lacaze, 27, also jobless, said, "The Socialists have acted exactly like capitalists, and I am out in the cold." He said he would vote for Rally for the Republic. "I have no interest in what the politicians say," commented Lara Rachid, 22, whose last job was as a night porter in a Marseilles hotel. He added that he has not voted since reaching the legal voting age of 18.

President Mitterrand called joblessness 'the principal failure' of his government and said if the Socialists lose the election 'it will be because of unemployment.'

Socialist Party strategists said such reaction was not surprising.

"We know our austerity program is not very popular, particularly among unemployed youth, who blame us for what is happening to them," a party official said. The program referred to includes restrictive monetary and fiscal policies that have been applied by the Socialists since 1983. "Our message is that things will be worse under the conservatives, hoping that people will see we are on the right track," the official added.

Mr. Delebarre said, "It is easy to criticize, but the picture is not all black, either." He noted that during the past two years, the government had brought about 600,000 French jobless workers into government-financed retraining programs or community work projects. These are prominently advertised in posters in unemployment offices around the country and resemble programs in Canada, Sweden, Britain and West Germany, where unemployment also has reached record levels.

Widely regarded as Mr. Delebarre's most unsuccessful venture was the introduction of draft legislation to create jobs and increase productivity by establishing more flexible hours in French business and industry. After passage in the Socialist-dominated National Assembly, the bill is being debated by the Senate, which is dominated by conservatives who could block the measure until the election.

Vehemently opposing the proposal is a coalition of conservative parties, which has promised sweeping proposals to ease French labor laws, and the Communists, who feel that the law would represent a major blow to union rights. The French employers association also has lobbied hard against the proposed law on the grounds that it does not go far enough and would represent additional costs.

Probably the most successful program established by the government for unemployed young people is Travaux d'Utilité Collective, meaning public service works. Even Jacques Chirac, the opposition leader and mayor of Paris, has endorsed it.

Since its creation a year ago, about 350,000 unemployed young people from age 16 to 25 — known as "TUCistes" — have volunteered to work a 20-hour week in nonprofit associations, government offices and agencies, museums, libraries, hospitals and retirement centers. Basically, they perform jobs that otherwise might not be done by permanent employees.

They help to file material or run errands in offices, aid nurses and the elderly in retirement homes, dig for archaeological ruins in construction projects, and help clean and repair equipment in municipal sports centers.

The government pays them 1,250 francs ($170) a month, less than a third of the minimum wage. The employers can, and often do, pay up to 500 francs a month extra. That compares with a minimum of 1,400 francs a month paid to the unemployed, but only on the condition that they have never worked since leaving school.

Since October, leftist leaders from Mr. Mitterrand on down have asserted repeatedly that unemployment has "stabilized" and that the number of job-seekers has been dropping by about 12,400 per month. But that drop, as opposition leaders have reminded voters, corresponds roughly to the number of young unemployed people being signed up for the Travaux d'Utilité Collective and other retraining schemes.

As for the TUCistes, a dozen interviewed recently seemed fearful about the future. "We cannot perform jobs that compete with others, so we are only helpers wherever we work," said Stephane Sala, 20, who has worked since last March in the Paris Métro, guiding visitors and reporting incidents of subway vandalism.

Like 1,300 other previously jobless youngsters — each with "RATP Juniors" emblazoned on their uniform jacket — Mr. Sala was assigned for a one-year stint to the Régie Autonome des Transports Parisien, which operates the subway and bus network in the Paris region.

What were the rewards? Mr. Sala shrugged. "It keeps me occupied." He added that, with the ending of his tour of duty in March, "I don't know what I will do, perhaps return to the unemployment office."

Special Programs Give Youths a Leg Up on the Job Ladder

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France operates what is regarded as the largest program for unemployed youths in the West, but the French do not have a monopoly on the idea.

In fact, President François Mitterrand recently acknowledged that he first seriously considered the French program, called Travaux d'Utilité Collective, during talks with Premier Olaf Palme of Sweden in Stockholm two years ago.

Some countries consider such programs an effective way to help deal with unemployment. Only West Germany's jobless rate shows any signs of falling this year — to about 8 percent from 8.2 percent in 1985. Britain's rate is projected to remain at 11.5 percent and Italy's to rise to 10.5 percent from 10.2 percent.

These figures are furnished by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which projects an 8.2-percent rate for its 24 member countries this year, unchanged from 1985.

Since the early 1970s, according to the organization, programs to establish government-subsidized jobs for about one million jobless youths emerged in many West European countries as well as in the United States and Canada. They have included the following:

● In Sweden, about 160,000 unemployed young people from the age of 18 to 20 are enrolled in a program known as Ungdoms Lagen, or youth teams. They work four hours a day for an average of two years, mainly doing odd jobs such as clearing forests and helping repair government buildings.

● In West Germany, about 87,000 unemployed have volunteered for work in a program known as Arbeitsbeschaffungsmassnahmen, or public interest. The federal government pays participants an average of 80 percent of the full salary for performing such jobs as gardening and helping in old-age centers and hospitals. Although most of the participants are youths starting at age 15, the upper age limit is 60.

● In Britain, about 168,000 people, unemployed for at least six months and from 18 to 24, participate in the Community Program. It is being expanded to 230,000 this year, and also will include people 25 years of age or over who have been unemployed for at least a year. The jobs last for about a year.

● In Canada, under a program known as Canada Works, more than 50,000 people have been assigned jobs in government and industry, but the approach is different from Western Europe. Ottawa subsidizes their wages directly by paying the employer the minimum wage, which averages about $4 per hour. Two thirds of the participants have been assigned to the construction sector, including small companies.

In the United States, a federally funded job program known as CETA, which had enrolled more than 100,000 youths, was canceled by the Reagan administration in 1980. Under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, the government subsidized jobs provided by cities, counties and states for periods of up to 18 months. "It has been estimated that CETA was costing American taxpayers about $15,000 per head, so it was allowed to die," a U.S. official ssid.

— AXEL KRAUSE

RATP Juniors are one part of France's program to deal with unemployment among youths.

WORLD BRIEFS

Some Progress Is Seen at Troop Talks

VIENNA (AP) — Western and Soviet-bloc negotiators at the talks on reducing troops in Central Europe gave signs Thursday of progress toward resolving a deadlock that has lasted for more than 12 years.

Western officials at the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Talks expressed guarded optimism, and both sides refrained from the sharply worded statements that have characterized past talks. A Warsaw Pact spokesman said there were reservations about the latest proposal by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, mainly because the Western alliance wants more inspections to monitor troop withdrawals than the East is willing to allow.

But the spokesman, Nikolai Neiland, said that "the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out as a positive phenomenon that the Western partners have, in general, received well the proposals of Feb. 14, 1985." In those proposals, the Warsaw Pact nations outlined a plan for initial reduction of troops in conjunction with a commitment that there would be no increase later.

Seoul Dissident Reportedly Arrested

SEOUL (AFP) — The South Korean dissident leader, the Reverend Moon Ik Hwan, has been arrested in connection with alleged anti-government activities, his organization said Thursday.

The police forcibly removed the 69-year-old Presbyterian minister from his home here late Wednesday, according to a press release from the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification. The organization is conducting a campaign for a "democratic constitution" and urging the South Korean population to oppose the "military dictatorship."

Mr. Moon has been in prison for at least six years since the 1970's for anti-government activities. President Chun Doo Hwan warned two weeks ago that all activities seen as being anti-governmental would be dealt with firmly.

Law Officers in U.S. Oppose Gun Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ten law enforcement organizations representing 280,000 officers and officials asked members of the House of Representatives, "in the name of sanity," to oppose Senate-passed legislation that would permit the interstate sales of firearms.

Hubert Williams, president of the Police Foundation, said in a statement Wednesday on behalf of the groups that the bill would add "to the carnage" of violent crime "by allowing more guns to slip into the hands of criminals."

Richard A. Boyd, national president of the 173,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, said at a news conference that "the far-right gun lobby knows it's in trouble with law enforcement" for supporting the legislation. Mr. Boyd, asked to identify the "far-right gun lobby," said, "The NRA and the Gun Owners of America are the people I consider over the edge on this."

Militias Shell Palace; Gemayel Unhurt

BEIRUT (Reuters) — President Amin Gemayel escaped injury Thursday when Moslem militias pressing for him to resign shelled his palace in the hills above Beirut, security sources said.

Shells hit the palace area in the suburb of Baabda, as well as other Christian areas nearby, and Christian forces bombarded parts of Moslem-held West Beirut, the sources said. Lebanese Army troops traded artillery and machine-gun fire with anti-Gemayel forces.

Shooting between Palestinians and Shiites broke out in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut's suburbs, residents said. A spokesman for the Palestine National Salvation Front said seven Palestinians had been killed since Tuesday.

Amin Gemayel

3 Halted From Testifying on Westland

LONDON (Reuters) — The British government barred three of its officials at the center of the Westland affair from giving evidence Thursday to a parliamentary investigation, and the opposition accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of mounting a cover-up to conceal her role in the dispute.

The three officials included the Trade Ministry's chief information officer, Colette Bowe, who has been named as the person who leaked a confidential government letter involving Westland.

The Trade Ministry's top civil servant, Sir Brian Hayes, told the committee that Trade Minister Paul Channon believed that the officials already had been exposed to considerable media attention. House of Commons committees have unqualified rights to summon witnesses and failure to appear technically constitutes contempt of the Commons.

Kissinger May Run for Office in N.Y.

ALBANY, New York (AP) — Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger said Thursday that he was considering running for governor of New York this year against the incumbent Democrat, Mario Cuomo.

"Republican leaders have urged me to run for governor," Mr. Kissinger said in a statement issued by his New York City office. "I had not previously considered standing for elective office, but I am complimented by their request and I feel I owe them a consideration of their views."

For the Record

Linda Chavez will leave her White House post as director of public liaison to run in Maryland for the U.S. Senate, the state's Republican chairman said Thursday. *(AP)*

Two explosions in the Sicilian port of Messina sank two Palestinian-owned hydrofoils Thursday. There were no reports of injuries. The police said they suspected sabotage. *(AP)*

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey flew to Switzerland Thursday, saying he may meet with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece in Davos. It would be the first meeting between leaders of the two countries since March 1978. *(AP)*

India's Catholics, as Diverse as Their Land, Await Papal Visit

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

PANAJI, India — Wearing white cassocks, priests ride motorcycles through the old streets of Goa. Worshipers flock to Mass on Sundays and from the shadows of Bom Jesus Basilica comes a choir's soft hymn, accompanied by violins and guitar.

This former Portuguese colony, with pristine beaches, lush rice fields and lagoons that sparkle on the Arabian Sea, is alive with the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church. So are other Catholic areas in India these days.

Christianity, a slender but rich strand in India's religious tapestry, is about to undergo a burst of attention with the visit of Pope John Paul II that is to begin Saturday. Catholics are rejoicing that Rome has come to recognize their importance at last.

"With the coming of the pope, we have a chance to change ourselves, to make ourselves new," said Samson Sarbinha, a 21-year-old mechanic who has been distributing candles to churchgoers here so they can pray at home for the visit's success.

The pope will be in India on a state visit at the invitation of the government, but church leaders see the trip as part of his continuing mission to spread the faith in the developing world.

The visit also comes at a time of some linguistic, economic and caste conflicts in the Indian church.

In the state of Kerala, "rebel priests" have helped organize strikes by fishermen, workers and poor people, arguing that the church hierarchy has sided too often with powerful vested interests.

Their actions, apparently inspired by those of priests in Latin America, have rankled local politicians and prompted rebukes from the hierarchy. In some cases, the rebels were transferred out.

Although most Hindus seem willing to welcome the pope as a holy man, suspicion of Catholics lingers in some quarters.

Hindu revivalist groups charge that the church has gained converts by exploiting the poorest of the poor, particularly members of aboriginal tribes in the hills and forests throughout India.

"If you want to save souls, why don't you save them in Europe?" one speaker declared at a recent rally against the pope's visit.

Catholic leaders deny that there have ever been mass conversions on Indian soil. Other Catholics defend conversions, saying the church has offered lower castes and tribal people a chance to break their shackles.

Of India's 20 million Christians, nearly 12 million are Catholic — fewer than 2 percent of the population of 762.5 million. Catholics trace some of their roots in India to the beginning of the Christian era, and their impact has been widespread.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of India's independence struggle, often spoke of his debt to Christian teachers in his appeal for nonviolence and social justice. Today, Catholics operate thousands of schools, hospitals and homes for the aged, the poor and lepers.

Perhaps the most famous of these is Mother Teresa's home for the dying in Calcutta, which the pope plans to visit. Mother Teresa, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, is one of 50,000 nuns in 200 orders working for the poor in India.

In 1964, Pope Paul VI paid a call on the International Eucharistic Conference in Bombay, but this time Pope John Paul will make an official visit, traveling from tea plantations in the hills to farms and fishing villages of the south.

The suggestion that the church is an imperialist relic irritates Catholic leaders. The Catholic Bishops' Conference of India recently declared that Christianity "is not a product of colonialism."

Indeed, tradition holds that the first missionary to India was the Apostle Thomas, who landed at Kerala on the southwestern coast and was welcomed by the local raja to spread Christianity. The initial converts were among the upper castes of Indian society.

Not until 1,500 years later did Catholics direct their conversion efforts at the poor, as Portuguese spread the Gospel in the south. Jesuits and others from European countries followed suit. A third wave of Christianity, in Protestant form, came with the establishment of British rule in the 19th century.

The remains of one of the greatest missionaries, St. Francis Xavier, lie in a silver coffin in Bom Jesus Basilica, a hulking Renaissance-style structure set amid the palm trees and bougainvillea of old Goa.

As for caste distinctions, the church finds them impossible to eradicate. It is not uncommon for different castes to demand their own seats in church and their own burial grounds.

The church does not campaign overtly against birth control programs in India, avoiding what probably would be a confrontation with the government. Catholics say artificial birth control is a common practice among them.

Above all, Catholic leaders are proud that they have "Indianized" the church here. All but a few members of the hierarchy are Indians, although most were foreigners at the time of independence in 1947.

New Zealand Is Assailed By Chirac

Reuters

ORLEANS, France — Jacques Chirac, the conservative political leader who is mayor of Paris, has accused New Zealand of helping groups that work against French interests and called on Wellington to release two French agents jailed over the sinking of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior.

His comments on the affair were among the strongest yet from the French opposition.

"It is true we owe apologies and compensation to New Zealand," Mr. Chirac, who leads the Rally for the Republic Party, said in a speech Wednesday.

But he went on to accuse New Zealand of "encouraging foreign groups hostile to France's presence in the Pacific, even aiding terrorists in New Caledonia," a French overseas territory.

Mr. Chirac warned that relations between the two countries would suffer further if Wellington did not begin talks on the release of the agents, who are serving 10-year sentences in New Zealand.

New Zealand is seeking about $11 million from France for the costs of the police investigation and as damages.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius of France said in Paris on Wednesday that compensation talks were stalled by Wellington's refusal to negotiate the release of the agents, Captain Dominique Prieur and Major Alain Mafart.

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand has insisted the fate of the two agents could not be linked either to agricultural exports or to compensation talks.

He said Wednesday in Wellington that there was virtually nothing a country of 3.5 million people could do to make France pay for the operation, which sank the Greenpeace flagship and killed one of the crew last July.

"France simply wants to buy back two criminals," Mr. Lange said. "The simple fact is that we cannot in New Zealand sell two convicts."

French political sources said that in the event of victory in March's legislative elections, the French right planned to use New Zealand exports to the European Community as a means of forcing Wellington to release the agents.

Marcos Says He'll Resign If Corruption Is Proven

Reuters

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos called Thursday for a review of U.S.-Philippine relations and said he would resign if the opposition could prove that he was corrupt or that his record in World War II was other than he reported.

In a speech to the Manila Rotary Club, Mr. Marcos said that if re-elected next week he would seek a review of what he called hazy relations between the Philippines and the United States.

He said the continued presence in the Philippines of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, the biggest U.S. military installations outside the United States, should be "properly negotiated."

Mr. Marcos has been under pressure because of reports from the United States that he lied about his war record and amassed hundreds of millions of dollars in property holdings in the United States with dubiously acquired wealth. He said that if these charges could be proved he would "gladly and willing step down from the presidency."

Opposition leaders have brought fresh charges of election fraud. They said Marcos backers were coercing or bribing voters in Angeles, north of Manila, to put their thumbprints on ballot papers scrawled with his name in advance of the election.

Mr. Marcos sought to play down charges by some of his ministers that the U.S. ambassador, Stephen W. Bosworth, should be recalled for alleged political meddling.

"We don't conduct foreign policy like that," he said.

Asked if he thought Washington was deliberately trying to undermine him, he told reporters he did not think the U.S. government supported any candidate in the election.

In Washington, President Ronald Reagan said Thursday that he would ask Congress for more military and economic aid for the Philippines to help the government fight what he called efforts at a totalitarian takeover.

The presidential spokesman, Larry Speakes, reading Mr. Reagan's statement, said an official bipartisan delegation would go to the Philippines to observe the election Friday. He said the ballot was of great importance to the future of democracy in that country.

"The president believes this is an important time for Americans to respond to a friend and ally at this critical juncture in its history," Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Reagan said a credible outcome in the election between Mr. Marcos and the challenger, Corazon C. Aquino, could lead to much larger U.S. aid over the next five years.

He did not say how much the increase would be. The United States provided about $54 million in military aid in fiscal 1986, and administration sources there said the White House is considering doubling that amount in 1987.

Ferdinand E. Marcos

Who Really Will Govern If Aquino Wins Election?

(Continued from Page 1)

as they talked politics. She has said those discussions formed part of her political education. Friends say she also consults a nearly complete set of her husband's speeches, in which he sets forth his ideas.

Her circle also includes a small group of advisers who for two years after her husband's murder were engaged with her in a search for an opposition leader. As time passed, they say they came to realize that Mrs. Aquino herself was the person who would best unify the diverse factions.

Mrs. Aquino also has said that as president she would look outside the political establishment for advice from such people as religious and social workers.

Some of her advisers describe themselves as nationalists or as left of center but there is no evidence that any of them, as Mr. Marcos has charged, are Communists.

Mrs. Aquino's coalition candidacy also includes the backers of her vice-presidential candidate, Salvador H. Laurel. As the campaign has progressed, it appears that the two candidates have developed a comfortable working relationship.

Major decisions between the two camps are said to be family affairs, with the leaders of the two clans meeting at their homes.

Mrs. Aquino turns for moral and political counsel to a member of the legislature and retired Supreme Court justice, Cecilia Munoz-Palma, a woman with a reputation for probity and one of the first politicians to see Mrs. Aquino as a potential candidate.

The candidate's brother, Jose Cojuangco Jr., is said to control her campaign finances, which come in large part from family funds, and to be involved in political strategy.

Her associates say her husband's younger brother, Paul Aquino, a computer expert, has taken the role of campaign strategist.

Also among her close political advisers is Assemblyman Aquilino Q. Pimentel, who has taken pains to learn the demands and motivations of the far left.

Mrs. Aquino also has said she turns for advice to a Jesuit priest who has been involved in dealing with slum dwellers and with the leftists among them.

She also clearly maintains high respect for, and often consults, two longtime opposition leaders who were associates of her husband. They are Lorenzo Tanada, a former senator, and Joaquin Roces, who was an influential publisher before the imposition of martial law and who led a petition drive backing her candidacy.

Her associates say that Mrs. Aquino has groups of advisers on different policy areas. Two activist businessmen have taken a lead in formulating her economic policy, and are members of a new speech-writing team that has added a note of aggressiveness to her campaign. They are Jaime Ongpin, president of the Benguet Corp., a mining company, and Romulo del Rosario, president of IBM Philippines.

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Reagan Meets Savimbi, Pledges to Be 'Helpful' To Angolan Insurgents

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan received Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan guerrilla leader, on Thursday with a pledge to be "very helpful" to his cause.

But Mr. Reagan declined to make a public promise of U.S. military aid to the Savimbi forces, which are fighting with South African support against the Marxist government in Angola.

"We want to be very helpful to Dr. Savimbi and what he is trying to do," Mr. Reagan said at the start of a White House meeting, "and we're trying to arrive at the best way to do that."

The meeting was intended to underscore the symbolic importance the Reagan administration places on support for Mr. Savimbi's insurgency against the Angolan government, which is allied with the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Asked if the United States would give Mr. Savimbi "more than a pat on the back," Mr. Reagan replied: "We want to be very supportive. We're seeking a way to be of help."

Mr. Savimbi began a 10-day visit to the United States on Wednesday, and met separately with Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

'Appropriate Support'

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Mr. Weinberger told Mr. Savimbi that he hoped Congress would give "appropriate support" to the Savimbi forces, a Pentagon official said.

The goal of such support, Mr. Weinberger was reported to have said, would be to promote a diplomatic solution in the conflict in Angola, and the departure of Cuban troops that are assisting Angolan government forces.

Also present at Mr. Savimbi's 30-minute meeting with Mr. Weinberger was Admiral William J. Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Savimbi's visit has been met by expressions of support and opposition, and by conflicting signals from the Reagan administration on whether it will ask Congress to appropriate aid for Mr. Savimbi's group, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA.

At the State Department, after seeing Mr. Shultz and Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary for African affairs, Mr. Savimbi addressed department employees. According to a member of the audience, he was asked what kind of aid he was seeking, and he replied that he was most interested in political support.

"I am satisfied and I hope that there will be progress," Mr. Savimbi said as he left.

Mr. Savimbi arrived in a limousine accompanied by State Department security agents in escort cars, and used the department's diplomatic entrance. He was greeted by the chief of protocol, Selwa Roosevelt. It is rare for a public figure not a member of a government to get such a reception.

The Reagan administration has said that it hopes the show of support for Mr. Savimbi will persuade the Angolan government to agree to a regional settlement. Such an arrangement would include independence for adjacent South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, and the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia and of Cuban troops from Angola.

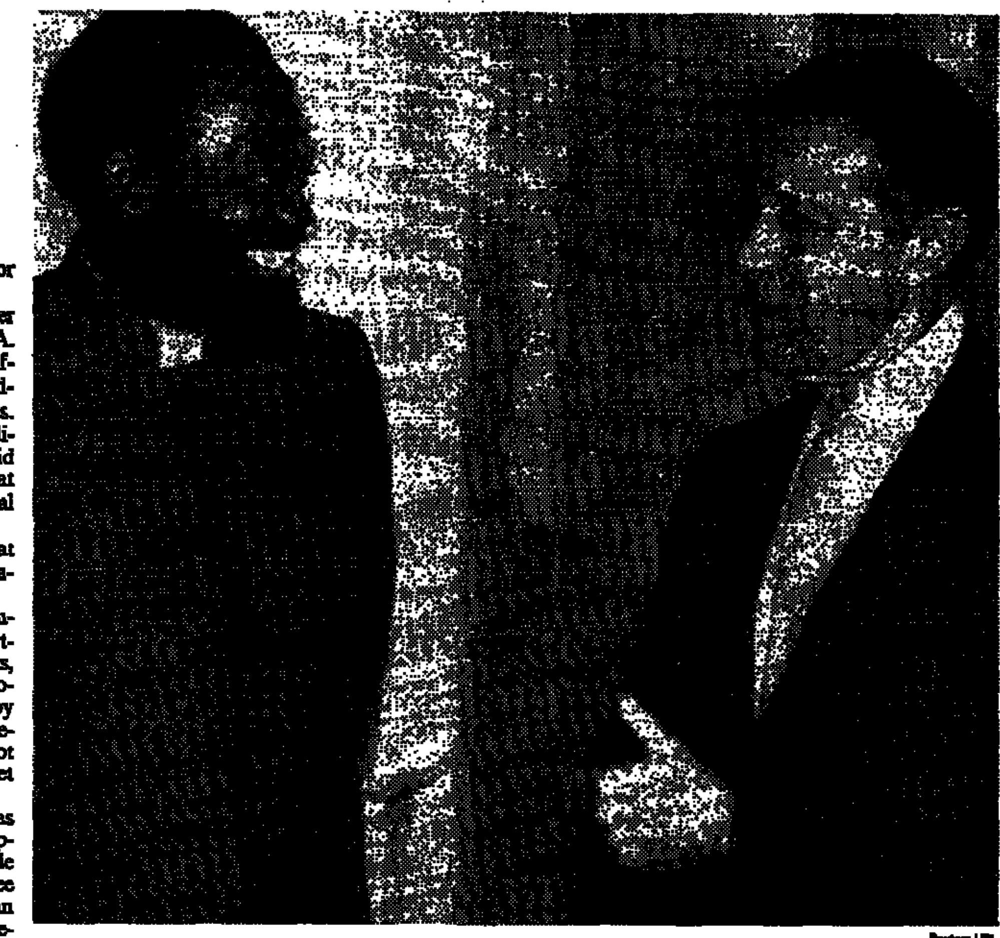
Mr. Savimbi has scheduled meetings with the AFL-CIO, the largest U.S. labor federation; the American Enterprise Institute; the conservative Heritage Foundation, and Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies.

On Friday, he is to have a news conference at the invitation of Foreign Policy magazine and to address the National Press Club.

The arrangements for the visit are being handled by the public relations company of Black, Manafort, Stone, Kelly Inc., which registered with the Justice Department in September as a foreign agent.

The visit has drawn criticism from the Washington Office on Africa, the Congressional Black Caucus and the TransAfrica organization.

On Wednesday, Marc Rousso, chairman of International Stamp Exchange Corp. of Miami Beach, Florida, announced in Washington that he had been asked by Mr. Savimbi to mint and market UNITA "freedom stamps."



Reuters-UPI

Jonas Savimbi with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger in Washington.

Chevron Rejects Calls to Leave Angola

By Victor F. Zonana

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Chevron Oil Co. has rejected a Reagan administration suggestion that it stop its subsidiary, Gulf Oil Corp., from continuing operations in Angola.

Chevron was responding Wednesday to a State Department suggestion that that American companies doing business in Angola are aiding the Marxist government in its war against insurgents. Chevron, with $600 million in Angolan assets, is the largest foreign investor in Angola.

"Much of the hard currency earned by the Angolan government with the help of these firms goes towards imports of military equipment and payments for the Cuban troops" stationed there, the State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, said Wednesday. "This supports war rather than the search for peace."

But a Chevron spokesman, Stephen North, said that the company's withdrawal would not reduce the Angolan government's revenue flow. Foreign oil companies, he said, "would quickly step into our shoes."

Mr. North also noted that the U.S. Export-Import Bank has continued to advance funds to Chevron and other companies operating in Angola under terms of a 1984 package of $96 million in loans and loan guarantees.

Wednesday's developments came as a group of 29 conservative organizations in Washington stepped up their publicity campaign to force Chevron to withdraw from Angola.

The campaign, led by Howard Phillips, leader of the Conservative Caucus, coincides with this week's visit to Washington by the Angolan rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi.

Chevron's Angola holdings include a 49-percent stake in Cabinda Gulf Co., a joint venture with Sonangol, the Angolan state oil company. The concession, which covers 1.3-million acres (525,000 hectares) offshore and 4,700 acres onshore, is operated by Chevron's Gulf unit, which discovered oil there in 1966. It produces most of the $2 billion earned annually by Angola through its oil fields.

Chevron's share of Cabinda's production totaled 83,000 barrels a day last year; half is shipped to the United States and the rest resold to other big oil companies.

The company said it paid the Angolan government $580 million in taxes and royalties last year. Chevron insists that it is "apolitical," although it acknowledges warning Congress recently that "American government action, however well-intentioned," might endanger "American lives and property."

Mr. Savimbi's UNITA guerrilla fighters have launched sporadic attacks on installations at Cabinda, which are partly guarded by Cuban troops. About 150 Americans are employed by Chevron in Angola.

Requests for More Foreign Aid in '87 Invite 'Catastrophe,' Reagan Is Told

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Richard G. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has warned the Reagan administration that it will be inviting "catastrophe" for the entire U.S. foreign aid program if it seeks across-the-board aid increases for the 1987 fiscal year.

Mr. Lugar, an Indiana Republican, issued his warning Wednesday following published reports that the administration was planning to request a substantial increase in foreign aid for the next fiscal year despite spending cuts required under new budget-balancing legislation.

The warning was made to William Schneider Jr., undersecretary of state for security assistance, during a committee hearing.

A "draft" request circulating on Capitol Hill calls for an increase in foreign aid of more than $1 billion above the $12.5 billion authorized by Congress for fiscal 1987, according to committee aides. It anticipates spending of about $2 billion above fiscal 1986 appropriations, the aides said.

Among the most controversial items is a proposed near-doubling of military aid to the Philippines, from $54 million to $103 million, despite mounting administration and congressional unease over the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. The new figure would amount to restoration of the administration's full request of last year, which Congress cut.

AP

Richard G. Lugar

Mr. Lugar's warning was echoed Wednesday by several Democratic senators and congressmen.

Earlier this week, Dante B. Fascell, a Florida Democrat and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the balanced-budget law would require cuts in spending for foreign aid, making it impossible to meet even current foreign policy commitments.

A substantial foreign aid increase "is going to have rough sledding. It's going to be impossible to consider it," Mr. Fascell said. "It circumvents the process of" the budget-balancing law.

Mr. Lugar's warning came during a committee session in which senators also complained that the administration was reshuffling fiscal 1986 funds in contravention of congressional priorities as it adjusted foreign aid accounts to comply with initial budget-balancing cutbacks.

The warnings and complaints underscored expectations of continual stress between Congress and the White House over compliance with the budget-balancing legislation.

Committee sources said Mr. Schneider declined to discuss details of the fiscal 1987 proposal, except to say it would not be as big as some reports indicate.

Asked to comment on reports of a new foreign aid request, the State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, said no official request has been sent to Congress. He said the request will be included in President Ronald Reagan's fiscal 1987 budget, to be submitted to Congress next week. It will be "consistent with current deficit-reduction guidelines," Mr. Kalb added.

House Votes to Stabilize Hours of U.S. Elections

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives, seeking to blunt the effect of early TV projections in presidential elections, approved legislation Wednesday that would set a uniform closing time for voting in the 48 contiguous states. The measure, adopted by 204-171, now goes to the Senate.

Voting in the presidential election would end at 9 P.M. in the Eastern Time Zone, 8 P.M. in the Central Time Zone and 7 P.M. in the Mountain Time Zone. In the Pacific Time Zone, the bill provides for up to a two-week extension of daylight savings time during election years, allowing West Coast polls to remain open until 7 P.M. daylight time, the same as 9 P.M. standard time in the East. Alaska and Hawaii would be exempt.

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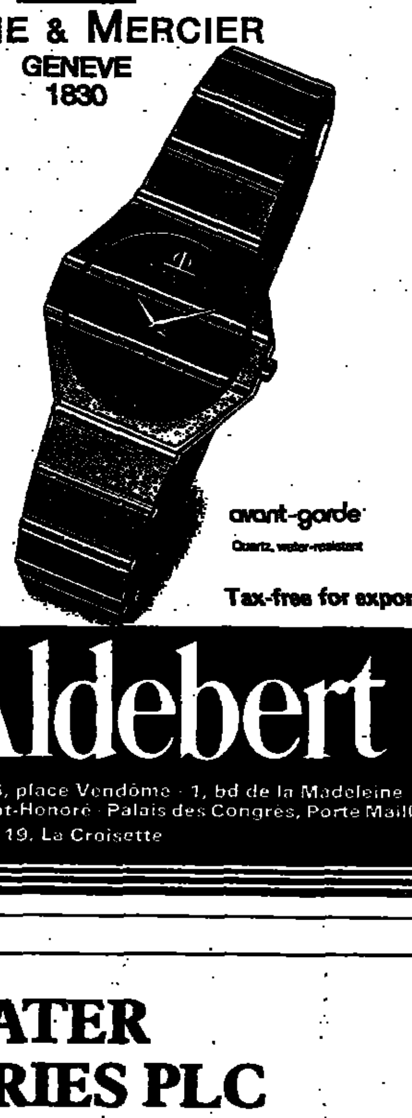

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Israel, Jordan Appear Stymied on Drive for Talks

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Efforts by Israel and Jordan to lay the groundwork for a new round of Middle East peace negotiations appear to have stumbled this week.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel returned Thursday from a tour of Europe and acknowledged that he had made little tangible progress on arranging an international peace conference.

Talks early Thursday between King Hussein of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization's leader, Yasser Arafat, appeared to have ended in Amman without the concessions Hussein sought. PLO officials, however, said another round of talks was scheduled for late Thursday.

Mr. Peres, speaking at a news conference, conceded that there had been "no fundamental change" in the situation since he left Israel. But he added that "the negotiations about negotiations" were still "very much alive."

[Mr. Peres said that an incident Wednesday along the Jordanian border had not affected the two nations' efforts to achieve peace, United Press International reported from Jerusalem.

[A young man believed to be a Jordanian Army private crossed the Jordan River near Mehola on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and killed two Israeli soldiers before he was killed.]

Mr. Peres, who was speaking after his arrival from Bonn, came within hours of being in West Germany at the same time as President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and in London at the same time as King Hussein. But no meetings materialized.

Mr. Peres appeared particularly to want endorsement for his peace initiative from Egypt, the only Arab nation that has made peace with Israel.

Hussein has asked that the PLO renounce all forms of violence, agree to negotiate with Israel and accept United Nations resolutions calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied land in exchange for recognition and peace.

The English-language Jordan Times in Amman quoted an unnamed U.S. State Department official as saying the PLO was being asked to sit out the initial round of talks and let non-PLO Palestinians and Jordanians work out details for a full-scale peace conference.

The newspaper said U.S. terms were rejected because the Reagan administration failed to endorse the concept of "self-determination." A State Department spokesman in Washington said the Jordan Times report was based on a combination of "fact and fiction."

Amman Negotiations

Earlier, Christopher Dickey of The Washington Post reported from Cairo:

According to several sources, including Palestinians participating in the talks with Hussein, the center of the debate in Amman was Jordan's demand that the PLO accept UN Security Council Resolution 242 explicitly as the basic framework for the conference.

Resolution 242 is the internationally recognized formulation for a peace in which Israel withdraws from the Arab lands it occupied in 1967 in return for a settlement with its Arab neighbors.

But the PLO, which was not a prominent political force in 1967, has refused to embrace the resolution specifically because it deals with the Palestinian people only as refugees and not as a displaced nation with the right to its own "self-determination."

Palestinian participants in the talks have said that they cannot embrace 242 unless they get from the United States, at least, a statement recognizing their right to self-determination.

The United States has refused to do this because, in the semantics of the peace process, self-determination is taken to mean the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, which Washington opposes and Israel finds unacceptable.

If the Amman talks in fact achieve no compromise, the result would be troubling for both sides.

The immediate effect, this source said, would be to put both of them in a position where they would have to seek political support from Syria, but they would be so weak that they would have to do so on Syria's terms.

Peres, in Berlin, Appeals to Russians To Allow Jews to Emigrate to Israel

New York Times Service

BERLIN — Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, speaking at the end of a European tour, appealed to the Soviet Union to allow Jews to emigrate to Israel and urged Moscow to assume a positive role in the search for peace in the Middle East.

At a dinner Wednesday in West Berlin, he called on the Soviet leaders "not to forget the common suffering of both our peoples." Referring to Soviet Jews who want to move to Israel, he said, "Let those who survived move to their destiny. Let our people go — and come!"

The Israeli leader's call occurred at the end of a four-day visit to West Germany and a 10-day West European swing that was intended to build support for a peace conference including Jordan and moderate Palestinians. He returned Thursday to Jerusalem.

Throughout his stay in West Germany, Mr. Peres was conciliatory, appealing to "a new generation" of Germans who he said are "striving to build a world of partnership, hope and compassion."

Mr. Peres, according to senior aides, also was very pleased by the establishment of a close working relationship with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Greece to Buy F-16s Without U.S. Contract

United Press International

ATHENS — Greece will not purchase U.S. F-16 jets on a government-to-government basis because of fears that Washington will demand a commitment on the future of U.S. bases in Greece, according to a Defense Ministry official.

Alternate Defense Minister Antonis Drosoyannis said Wednesday that Greece will instead buy 40 jets directly from the U.S. manufacturing company, General Dynamics Corp.

A Defense Ministry official, who asked that his name not be used, said Wednesday: "A government-to-government deal on the jets we will purchase means the Reagan administration could exploit the agreement, and demand a pledge on the future of their bases here before the planes are delivered."

Greece and the United States signed an agreement in 1983 governing the presence of four U.S. military bases until 1988, when Greece says the process of dismantling them must begin.

Washington is eager to know if the Socialist government is determined to stick to that agreement, or whether it will allow the U.S. bases to remain on Greek soil.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has insisted that Greece will stick to the letter of the agreement, but has hinted that a new agreement could be signed after 1988.

Weinberger Says Flights Near Libya Ending but Ships to Stay

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States was to complete its carrier flight operations off the Libyan coast Thursday night as scheduled, but 6th Fleet warships will remain in the central Mediterranean for some time, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Thursday.

The aircraft carriers Coral Sea and Saratoga have been conducting flight operations for about a week off the Libyan coast in what is known as the Tripoli Flight Information Region.

That is the area within which commercial airline traffic flying across the Mediterranean is under the control of the flight center at the Tripoli airport.

Mr. Weinberger, speaking after an appearance in Detroit, confirmed that the flights would not be extended beyond Thursday. He noted that the United States had advised civilian air traffic officials of the naval operations in advance.

"We said we'd be there a week," he said. "That week is up."

Libya's foreign minister said earlier that his government was ready to hold talks with the United States about easing tensions.

The minister, Ali Abdessalem Treiki, in Tunis for special Arab League talks on a response to U.S. sanctions, said that Libya's only precondition was that the Americans withdraw their naval forces from off the Libyan coast.

It was unclear whether the halt of the flights would meet the condition set out by Mr. Treiki.

Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, had called the naval maneuvers an "aggressive provocation." He had placed his military forces on alert after Mr. Reagan announced the economic sanctions against Libya on Jan. 7.

Several hundred Americans are believed to have left Libya in recent days as a Feb. 1 deadline set in conjunction with the U.S. sanctions approaches.

Under the measures taken after the airport attacks in Vienna and Rome last month, Americans must leave Libya by Saturday or face up to 10 years in jail upon their eventual return home.

Some Americans interviewed Thursday at Tripoli airport said they were leaving to get a Libyan exit stamp in their passports and planned to return without a Libyan entry stamp.

The sanctions also bar U.S. companies from fulfilling Libyan contracts.

But there is considerable confusion over how the U.S. measures will be applied.

U.S. citizens who stay in Libya legally, such as American spouses of Libyans, will need a license from the Treasury Department in Washington to carry out any business.

Officials could not say with certainty how many Americans were still in Libya. Mr. Reagan has put the number at 1,000 to 1,500.

Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, estimated this week that 500 Americans had left.

U.S. officials were unable Thursday to give a clear picture of how stringent the government would be in trying to bar American companies from turning over their Libyan business to foreign subsidiaries.

The U.S. sanctions do not apply to foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies doing business in Libya without the help of American citizens or products.

The Washington Post reported Thursday that some of the major U.S. oil companies already had shifted some of their trade to foreign subsidiaries, undercutting the spirit, if not the letter, of the sanctions.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said the administration was not aware of any undercutting of the embargo but added that the Reagan administration was drawing up new regulations.

"Our goal is that U.S. economic ties with Libya be sharply and expeditiously reduced and ultimately severed, that all Americans working in Libya leave," and that Colonel Qadhafi "not reap a windfall," he said.

There were some indications of a lessening of the U.S. presence in Libyan oil fields this week. About a dozen top managers of American oil companies have quietly left the country, according to business executives and diplomats in Tripoli surveyed by The New York Times.

(AP, Reuters, WP, NYT)

Truckers Deliver Murdoch Papers

United Press International

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch succeeded in distributing The Times of London and The Sun newspapers Thursday despite an order by the transport union for truck drivers not to cross picket lines set up by striking printers.

The Transport and General Workers Union had instructed its 1.6 million members to honor the lines, but Mr. Murdoch's organization, News International, obtained a court injunction requiring the union to withdraw the order.

Drivers for TNT, a trucking company, carried copies of The Times and The Sun from Mr. Murdoch's computerized printing plant. The two unions representing News International's 5,000 print, production and clerical workers called the strike Jan. 24 in a dispute over modernization.

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BOWATER INDUSTRIES PLC

("the Company")

To the holders of the US$30,000 000 9⅞% Bonds due 15th July, 1986 of the Company ("the 9⅞% Bonds") constituted by a Trust Deed dated 15th July, 1976 and made between the Company and Alliance Assurance Company Limited ("the Trustee") as modified by a First Supplemental Trust Deed dated 11th June, 1984 (together called "the 9⅞% Trust Deeds").

To the holders of the US$50,000,000 9¼% Bonds due 15th May, 1992 of the Company ("the 9¼% Bonds") constituted by a Trust Deed dated 18th May, 1977 and made between the Company and the Trustee as modified by a First Supplemental Trust Deed dated 11th June, 1984 (together called "the 9¼% Trust Deeds").

Notice of modification of the 9⅞% Trust Deeds and the 9¼% Trust Deeds.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the 9⅞% Bonds and the 9¼% Bonds:-

1. As part of the demerger arrangements carried out in July 1984, the Company assigned to the Trustee by way of mortgage, as security for the payment of amounts payable under the Trust Deeds dated 15th July 1976 and 18th May 1977, amounts of cash equal to the principal amount of the 9⅞% Bonds and the 9¼% Bonds outstanding at 11th June 1984 plus interest at the respective rates payable on the said outstanding Bonds for a period equal to one year and twenty-one days ("the Cash Deposits").
2. It was proposed by the Company that the sums presently representing the Cash Deposits be reassigned by the Trustee to the Company on condition that Bowater International Finance B.V. (a wholly owned Dutch subsidiary of the Company) ("BIF") would thereupon place cash amounts equal to the amount of the Cash Deposits in deposit accounts in the name of the Trustee and assign absolutely to the Trustee all its right, title and interest in and to such deposits as continuing security for the payment of the amounts previously secured by the Cash Deposits.
3. The Trustee was of the opinion that the modifications referred to in paragraph 4 below were proper modifications to make and would not be materially prejudicial to the interests of the holders of the 9⅞% Bonds or the 9¼% Bonds.
4. The modifications to the 9⅞% Trust Deeds and the 9¼% Trust Deeds required to give effect to the restructuring of the security arrangements referred to in paragraph 2 above are in each case contained in a Second Supplemental Trust Deed dated 1st November, 1985 and made between the Company, BIF and the Trustee.
5. Particulars of the 9⅞% Bonds and the 9¼% Bonds as so modified will be available in the statistical services of Extel Statistical Services Limited from the date hereof. Any holder of 9⅞% Bonds or 9¼% Bonds who wishes to inspect copies of the 9⅞% Trust Deeds or the 9¼% Trust Deeds or the Second Supplemental Trust Deeds or to obtain a copy of the Terms and Conditions of the 9⅞% Bonds or the 9¼% Bonds as so modified may do so at the specified offices of the paying agents listed below:-

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Corporate Trust Office, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015.

Swiss Bank Corporation, Aeschenvorstadt 1, CH-4002 Basel.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Avenue des Arts, 35, 1040 Brussels.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8, D-6000 Frankfurt a.M.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Morgan House, 1 Angel Court, London EC2R 7AL.

Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, 1 Place de Metz, Luxembourg.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 14 Place Vendome, 75001 Paris, France.

Credit Suisse, Paradeplatz 8, CH-8021 Zurich, Switzerland.

Union Bank of Switzerland, 45 Bahnhofstrasse, CH-8021 Zurich, Switzerland.

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THE SPACE SHUTTLE DISASTER: Widening search turns up mostly small pieces of debris, but locates part of a control panel

Shuttle Users Scramble To Find Other Means Of Launching Satellites

By Elizabeth Tucker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The loss of the shuttle Challenger will force private companies that had been counting on the shuttle program this year to look for other ways to launch their communications satellites into orbit.

"The only two realistic possibilities are France and the Soviet Union," said one State Department official. France heads Arianespace, the European commercial launch consortium.

The shuttles had 13 more scheduled trips in 1986 and were to launch at least four commercial satellites for clients including GTE Corp., Western Union Corp., Britain and Indonesia.

Officials at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. space agency, were unable to estimate Wednesday when any of the remaining three shuttles would fly again. Their commercial customers must choose between waiting or finding another route into space.

Currently, the only commercial alternative to the shuttle is Arianespace. That organization, which lost two satellites in an accident last September, cannot squeeze additional satellites into its tight schedule of eight 1986 launches.

"We are basically fully booked this year and next year," said Jacqueline Schenkel, a spokeswoman for the consortium.

Soviet launchings are a possibility, but U.S. officials are reluctant to put even nonmilitary satellite technology into Moscow's hands.

The launch of commercial U.S. satellites by the Soviet Union would meet with "heavy resistance" from the Pentagon and export officials, the State Department official said.

A third alternative is in the works. Transpace Carriers Inc. of Lanham, Maryland, has purchased the rights from NASA to use outmoded Delta rockets to launch satellites privately.

So far, however, it has signed up no customers, and some communications company officials privately chided the Reagan administration for spinning off the Delta and Atlas Centaur rockets — the only other U.S. commercial alternative to the shuttle — to the private sector.

Rick Endres, director of corporate development for Transpace, said the company has "financing fairly well on track" to make commercial rocket launches a reality.

"The user community will have to turn to the expendable-launch-vehicle industry," Mr. Endres said, using the technical term for launching rockets like the Delta, Atlas and Ariane, which can be employed only once. The explosion of Challenger and the suspension of the shuttle program on Tuesday "put real pressure on many users to get access to space, and makes us a reality faster."

Nevertheless, the earliest the company could complete a commercial launch would be 1987, he said. General Dynamics Corp., which has purchased the rights to the Atlas Centaur and also plans to use them to launch satellites privately, had no comment.

A Commerce Department official did not give the shuttle's rivals rave reviews.

"If you turn off the shuttle program, you turn the debate back in the favor of expendable launch vehicles," he said. But "Ariane has its own problems. Periodically they blow up satellites; their track record isn't super."

Officials at GTE's Spacenet subsidiary as well as at Satellite Business Systems, a division of MCI Communications Corp., said Wednesday that they would find a solution.

Reuters-UPI

Jesse W. Moore, chief of the shuttle program, at a news conference. He refused to speculate on the accident.

Debate Rekindled Over Citizens in Space

By John Mintz
and Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The death of Christa McAuliffe in the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger has rekindled a debate over the wisdom of including ordinary citizens in shuttle crews.

Critics and supporters agree that Tuesday's disaster will delay NASA's two-year-old Space Flight Participation Program for civilians. There is sharp disagreement over whether it should be pursued.

Those opposed to sending ordinary citizens into space argue that the program blunts the basic research task of the shuttle program, serving instead as a public relations tool for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to win support for its budget.

NASA officials and other supporters contend that the program is an important educational tool consistent with the agency's mandate.

Senator John Glenn, the Ohio Democrat who was the first American to orbit the Earth, praised Mrs. McAuliffe's courage but strongly criticized the space agency's use of civilians. All berths on shuttle flights at this "embryonic stage" of the program, he said, should go to those involved in basic research.

"If the taxpayers come to believe that the space program is becoming a cosmic carnival ride, then we face the very real prospect that they may withdraw their support," Mr. Glenn said.

Officials of the space agency disagree.

"I never saw anybody say, 'How can we turn this into a public affairs event?'" said Alan Ladwig, manager of the flight participation program.

He said that the Challenger flight "was directed at educating young people about science and technology, using space as a medium."

Mrs. McAuliffe, 37, a high school teacher from Concord, New Hampshire, was to have become the first ordinary citizen in space, and NASA had planned a heavy orchestration of the event for news organizations.

For the mission, NASA distributed slide shows, videotapes and other materials, and, in coordination with teachers' unions, handed out two million teacher guides. The top 10 teachers in the competition were to take a year off to work with NASA, and more than 100 others were to speak around the United States.

> **Taxpayers may 'come to believe that the space program is becoming a cosmic carnival ride.'**
>
> *— Senator John Glenn*

A journalist, too, was to go into space on a shuttle mission next September. By the deadline earlier in January, 1,703 journalists had applied.

Officials of the space agency envisioned welcoming artists, poets, entertainers, manual workers and others onto shuttle crews. Two members of Congress who are chairmen of subcommittees overseeing the space agency preceded Mrs. McAuliffe on crews. They are Senator Jake Garn, a Utah Republican, and Representative Bill Nelson, Democrat of Florida.

Representative Harold L. Volkmer, the Democrat of Missouri who chairs the investigations subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee, said it was "inappropriate not only for members of Congress but anybody other than astronauts and shuttle specialists" to join shuttle missions.

Senator Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington, said that public relations "may have been the most important single element" in the push to send Mrs. McAuliffe and others into space.

But he added: "I don't necessarily consider that to be a criticism. Not only is public support important but public understanding of what the public is receiving from the space program."

For now, the civilian flight program, along with the launching of future shuttles, is on hold, as government investigators try to determine what went wrong with Challenger. Even strong congressional supporters of sending citizens into space said Tuesday that the program would have to be reviewed before any more missions could be launched with civilians aboard.

NASA's budget has received increasing scrutiny as budget deficits have soared. Arguments have been made that the agency's activities were designed more to justify its budget than for scientific research. The agency's budget has been growing about 3 to 4 percent annually. Of this year's $7.6 billion total, $3.4 billion is for the shuttle program.

Space Insurance Industry Is Shaken by Shuttle Loss

By Nell Henderson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The destruction of the space shuttle Challenger is the latest in a string of accidents that is likely to result in more satellites being launched with no insurance or only partial coverage, brokers and underwriters of space insurance said Wednesday.

The loss of satellites already has shaken the space insurance industry, driving rates up sharply and reducing the amount of coverage available for new satellites.

The full impact on the industry of Challenger's loss will not be clear until the National Aeronautics and Space Administration determines the cause of the disaster, the underwriters said Wednesday.

"The community is just in a state of shock over the loss," said John Horner, a vice president of Corroon & Black Inspace Inc., an insurance broker based in Washington. "The satellite market is emotionally driven as well as financially driven, and the confidence level now is very, very low."

Corroon & Black placed the only insurance policy covering the fatal Challenger mission. The firm gave Christa McAuliffe, the high school teacher aboard, a $1-million personal accident policy.

Before the Challenger's destruction, a total of eight satellites were lost in the last two years after launch by NASA or Arianespace, the West European space consortium.

This trend already has driven insurance rates into the range of 20 percent to 30 percent of the insured value of a satellite. The insured value, or replacement cost, of satellites currently averages $80 million to $100 million, Mr. Horner said.

"Prices are totally unacceptable at the present time," said Michael Lyons, a vice president with Satellite Business Systems, a subsidiary of International Business Machines Corp. based in McLean, Virginia.

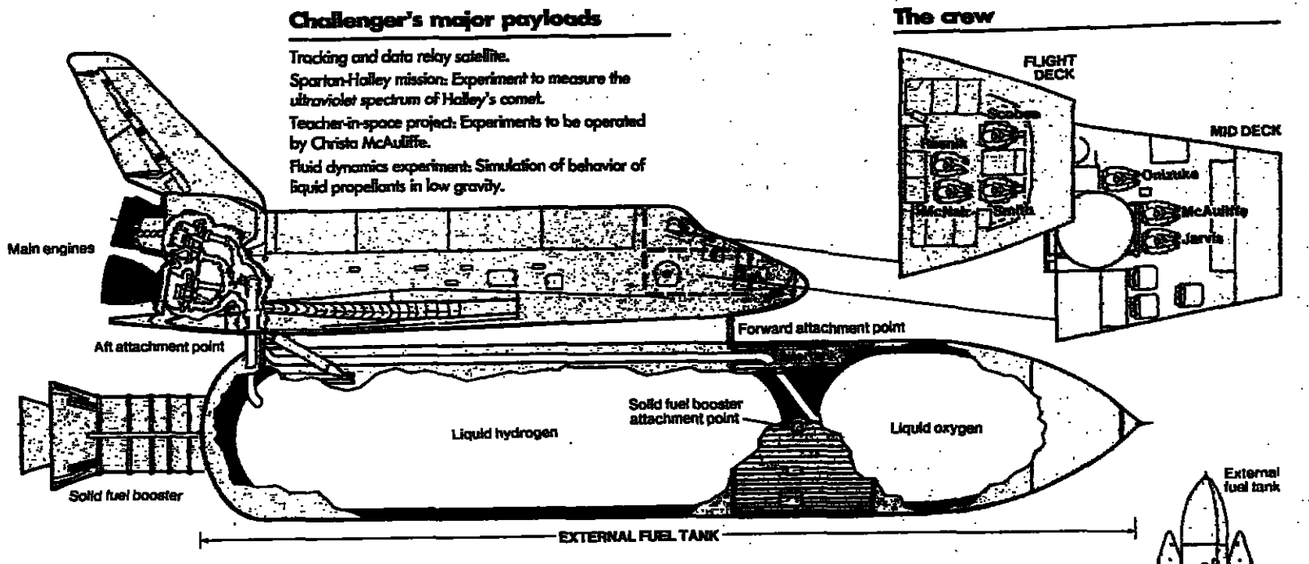
The company has four satellites in orbit and hopes to launch two in 1987.

Officials of the space insurance industry estimate they have paid out roughly twice the amount in claims that they have collected in premiums since 1975. Mr. Horner estimated that the industry has lost about $850 million in paid claims, compared with about $400 million in premiums charged.

Since February 1984, four satellites failed to function in orbit after being delivered into space successfully by U.S. space shuttles. Another satellite, Intelsat 5, was lost before it reached orbit because a launch vehicle misfired. Two satellites were lost in the explosion of an Ariane rocket last September.

In November, an RCA Corp. satellite was launched without any insurance.

Inside the Orbiter and Its Fuel Tank



The shuttle orbiter is attached to an external fuel tank containing liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, which power the three main engines throughout the shuttle's ascent. During the first few minutes after liftoff, thrust is also provided by two solid fuel boosters, which are attached to the external fuel tank. They are jettisoned when their fuel — a mixture of aluminum perchlorate, powdered aluminum, iron oxide and a plastic binder — is used up. The external fuel tank is jettisoned into the Indian Ocean once the shuttle has reached orbit altitude. At liftoff, Challenger's external fuel tank contained more than half a million gallons of hydrogen and oxygen.

The main propulsion comes from the burning of hydrogen fuel combined with oxygen. Liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen, carried in separate parts of the external fuel tank, are pumped under pressure through the aft attachment point to tubing surrounding the rocket nozzles, where the liquids are converted to gases. The gases are then pumped to the rocket engines where they are combined and ignited.

The explosion might have been caused by a rupture or leak involving either the hydrogen tank itself or the plumbing attached to it. What caused the failure of the containment system may remain a mystery.

Potential trouble spots may have included aft attachment point and the intertank, which separates the liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen sections and contained a profusion of valves, pipes, detectors, instruments and other equipment. If hydrogen had escaped and ignited in the intertank, it could have caused the disaster.

Search for Space Blast Clues Expands

(Continued from Page 1)

the most crucial piece of evidence in the investigation.

The tapes could reveal whether the sudden explosion that killed the seven crew members Tuesday, 74 seconds after liftoff, was caused by something that went wrong with the spaceship's huge external liquid-fuel tank or whether the fault lay with one of the two solid-fuel rocket boosters.

Experts have considered both theories, but the shuttle director, Jesse W. Moore, said Wednesday: "I refuse to speculate on the cause. We intend to make a thorough examination of all the evidence and base our conclusions and recommendations on the findings."

"We need every piece," said Richard Smith, director of the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral. "We don't know where the clue might be."

The haul from the sea will help piece together the mystery of the explosion, much as in an airplane crash, he said. It can help pinpoint the areas that may have been distorted or disintegrated when hit first and hardest by the explosion. Fractures can point to places of special stress or to the explosion itself. Distortion of pieces can fill in further detail on the character of the blow out.

An investigation board has impounded the high-speed tapes as well as spaceship debris that washed ashore. The panel also has taken possession of film, photographs and work documents related to the shuttle.

AP

Richard Smith, who will head the investigation.

The first 600 pounds of debris, most of it small pieces of thermal tiles, was brought into port Wednesday, and the Coast Guard, navy and air force expanded the search fleet Thursday to 13 ships from eight, and to 13 aircraft from nine.

"The ships have begun picking up a great deal more debris, larger and more varied pieces," Commander Simpson said Thursday.

Among the debris found Thursday, Commander Simpson said, were two large, cone-shaped objects, one with a parachute attached, believed to be nose sections of the shuttle's solid rockets.

The rocket boosters, used to propel space craft into orbit, survived the explosion but safety officers quickly destroyed them by remote control when one appeared headed for a populated area along the Florida coast.

Officials previously had expressed fear that the loss of the two rockets would impede their investigation.

NASA confirmed that one of the pieces was a control panel from the shuttle but did not know immediately which of many it might be.

The search zone shifted slightly north, from Cape Canaveral north to Daytona Beach and 50 miles out to sea. It now covers 8,000 square miles.

Debris from the $1.2 billion shuttle, which burst apart 10 miles above Earth, rained into the sea for more than an hour on Tuesday.

The deaths of the crew members were the first in flight after 55 successful U.S. manned flights in 25 years, including 24 previous shuttle missions. *(AP, WP, Reuters, UPI)*

Lights Go On To Symbolize Nation's Grief

(Continued from Page 1)

pealed all over the city of Houston, the nation's space capital, from which the seven Challenger crew members began their fateful journey.

But nowhere was the mourning, the sense of helpless grief, greater than in the communities that have sprung up around the sprawling Johnson Space Center, 25 miles (40 kilometers) south of downtown Houston, and to whom the dead astronauts were neighbors, fellow churchgoers, folks who mowed their lawns on Saturdays.

With a walkie-talkie in hand, Stan Avent was standing guard Wednesday afternoon in front of the neat, tan-brick home in Clear Lake City of his neighbor, Lieutenant Colonel Ellison S. Onizuka of the U.S. Air Force.

"What can I say?" asked Mr. Avent who, like Mr. Onizuka, was an employee of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "I was a friend and I've lost a close friend. I'm grieving like everybody else."

"It's hard to believe — the whole town's shut down," said the neighbor across the street, Albert Kachel, a retired oil worker.

Five of Challenger's seven crew members lived in the Houston area. Their families returned late Tuesday from Cape Canaveral, Florida, where they went through the wrenching experience of watching the space shuttle explode shortly after it left the launching pad.

The sixth astronaut, Gregory B. Jarvis, a civilian engineer with the Hughes Aircraft Co. and a payload specialist on the Challenger mission, lived in Hermosa Beach, California.

Mr. Jarvis's father, Bruce Jarvis, and his stepmother, Ellen, of Orlando, Florida, saw the spaceship explode. His father collapsed at the scene and was treated by NASA doctors, family members said.

Most of the astronauts' families returned quietly to Houston on NASA training jets. They landed at Ellington Air Force Base nearby and were whisked off in vans with police escorts.

On Wednesday and Thursday, all of them were at home, shielded by friends and space agency officials.

In Brief

'We Partake of Your Grief,' Gorbachev Tells Reagan

MOSCOW (NYT) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev and officials of the Soviet space program have sent condolences to President Ronald Reagan over the shuttle disaster. Muscovites voiced incredulity and shock.

Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, wrote: "We partake of your grief at the tragic deaths of the crew of the space shuttle Challenger." The blast was shown on Soviet television Tuesday and in greater detail Wednesday. The coverage struck a somber and sympathetic note, largely free of political overtones.

Some Muscovites reported disbelief among their acquaintances that such a disaster could strike a U.S. spacecraft.

"Russians have been raised with a strong faith in American technology, and people couldn't believe that this could happen," said a middle-aged man. "They were surprised to learn that there was no ejection mechanism."

In recent years, launchings of Soviet space flights have been shown live. When a Soviet cosmonaut became ill in space in November, that fact and the return of the crew were reported within an hour of the end of the mission.

Reuters

Nigel Wood

Bonn Postpones Astronaut Plan

BONN (Combined Dispatches) — West Germany's research minister, Heinz Riesenhuber, reportedly has postponed advertising for new astronauts and expects a delay in a planned 1988 space mission.

In London, officials said two Royal Air Force officers, Nigel Wood and Richard Farrimond, still planned to go to the United States on Saturday to train for a shuttle flight in which they are scheduled to participate in June.

In Paris, the research and technology minister, Hubert Curien, said the French-backed plan for a European shuttle would continue despite the disaster.

In Tokyo, Chiaki Naito, who was to have been the first Japanese woman in space aboard Challenger in January 1988, said, "I don't feel like riding the shuttle at this point, but if safety is ensured I'm ready to go." *(AP, AFP, UPI)*

Polish Media Link Disaster to SDI

WARSAW (NYT) — Polish news organizations have linked the deaths of the Challenger crew members to overreaching efforts by the United States to gain military dominance in space.

Zolnierz Wolnosci, the army newspaper, wrote in an editorial Wednesday that "consciously or unconsciously the crew members participated in a program aimed at achieving domination in outer space for a future victory in a confrontation on Earth."

Television and radio commentators also sought to tie the accident to the Strategic Defense Initiative, the U.S. program for a space-based missile defense. They said the shuttle's failure showed that no technological mechanism, no matter how sophisticated, was totally safe.

The newspaper article said it was likely that pressure from the Pentagon, "seeking quick progress in militarizing space, created a climate of haste and nervousness" that compromised safety. The article insisted that the primary objectives of all space shuttle missions were related to the SDI.

Space Experts Seeking Explanation for Blast

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the flight, by a collapse of the bulkhead in the main fuel tank separating the liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, or by the failure of a turbine on the pump that forces fuel into the orbiter's motors.

Icicles were formed on the shuttle from condensed water vapor during the 10 hours of below-freezing weather that preceded the launch. Officials from the space agency and Rockwell International, the shuttle's manufacturer, inspected Challenger immediately before launch.

NASA has said it and its major contractors were satisfied that ice presented no significant hazard.

The theory that a failure of the internal bulkhead caused the explosion is flawed in part because even if the liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen mixed inside the tank, a heat source would still be needed to ignite them.

An internal failure of the fuel tank would also not account for the flames and explosions around the booster.

Some engineers thus favor the possibility that a high-speed turbine on the fuel pump of the shuttle failed, sending parts of the turbine through the walls of the fuel tank and triggering the explosion.

The fuel tank is the only part of the shuttle that is designed to be disposable. When its fuel load is expended, the tank separates from the shuttle and re-enters the atmosphere.

Because engineers want it to break up on re-entry, and because excess weight is always a major problem on shuttle components, the tank is designed with walls as thin as safety permits.

The space agency has even left off the customary coat of white paint on the tank on recent missions because the paint weighed 600 pounds (272.4 kilograms).

This relative fragility of the tank could have contributed to mechanical failure of some sort during the period of maximum liftoff stress just before the explosion.

The second area of speculation involves the solid boosters, because that is where the first explosions seem to have been centered.

In essence, the booster is a hollow tube filled with fuel. Combustion occurs in a channel lengthwise through the center of the tube. If a crack or fault developed in the fuel, flame would quickly open a hole through the fuel and burn a hole through the outer casing.

Perhaps the most intriguing explanation of the explosion was offered at a news conference Wednesday by Raymond Wiech, president of Maya Electronics in San Diego. Mr. Wiech is a physicist with extensive experience working on solid-fuel rockets.

He thinks a malfunction of the booster detonated a self-destruct device that runs the length of the shuttle and main fuel tank. This device is designed to destroy the shuttle itself if it goes out of control and heads for a populated area.

Mr. Wiech and Bud Weisenberg, a Los Angeles-based space consultant, cited several pieces of evidence to support their theory.

The most important point, they said, was that the video images showed an orange-yellow flame before the explosion. Hydrogen burns without color, which is why exhaust from the orbiter's main engines is practically invisible.

The presence of color in the flame suggests that it was from the solid rocket motor, they argued.

They also noted that the flame that appeared immediately before the explosion was in an area adjacent to the detonation package for the self-destruction device.

Finally, they argued that the kinetics of liquid fuel combustion would not have permitted the type of explosion observed if the cause had been a hydrogen leak. Mr. Wiech contended that it would take several seconds for the hydrogen and oxygen to mix sufficiently for an explosion of such force.

The detonation device, in contrast, is designed to cause a much more rapid mixing of the hydrogen and oxygen so that the explosion demolishes the vehicle.

NASA is trying to find a hint in the data sent by telemetry to the ground immediately before the explosion. The data is a millisecond-by-millisecond status report beamed to ground control.

While none of the controllers monitoring computer displays in Houston had noted anything out of the usual about the launch, the possibility exists that a malfunction occurred so quickly that it did not register on the computer displays, which are updated only once per second.

Disaster's Impact on Children Assessed

(Continued from Page 1)

to," said Robert Brooks, a child psychologist at Harvard Medical School. "She was a mother, a teacher, but above all, no one special, not some air force veteran or specialist. She was someone ordinary like us and our neighbors — and, to children, like their parents and teachers."

Psychologists said that children's initial reactions to the disaster may vary greatly, ranging from extreme distress and anger to seeming unconcern or even joking about the accident. But other, traumatic reactions may not show up until weeks, months or even years later, sometimes in disguised forms, they said.

It would be helpful, the experts said, for parents and teachers to give children the chance to express their thoughts and feelings about the disaster now.

"The worst approach for a parent to take is to give a shallow reassurance and then close the subject," Mr. Brooks said. "Parents should be willing to bring the topic up and share their own feelings of shock and sadness, letting their children know it is O.K. to have these feelings."

Over and above the death of Mrs. McAuliffe, "for many children the shuttle explosion destroys their sense that adults can keep the world safe and secure," said Mr. Brooks. "It raises the specter that nothing is safe."

Some of the most intense reactions, experts predict, will come in children who tend to be fearful in general and in young children who misunderstand what they hear.

"In younger children, those 6 and below, there is the strong possibility of confusion that will feed their fears," said Yehuda Nir, former chief of child psychiatry at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

"They may hear, for example, that the explosion was due to a mechanical failure and then think that the next mechanical failure will be when their own car explodes," he said.

Gerald Koocher, a child psychologist at Children's Hospital in Boston and professor at Harvard Medical School, said: "Children who are predisposed to fears may get very anxious about their parents dying, or even something happening to themselves."

Kennedy Delays Soviet Trip

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts has postponed a scheduled trip to the Soviet Union because of the accident Tuesday involving the space shuttle Challenger, according to a spokesman.

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Nkomo Says Officials In Mugabe Government Undermine Unity Talks

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Joshua Nkomo, breaking months of public silence, has accused elements in the Zimbabwe government of seeking to sabotage unity talks between his political party and that of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, his longtime rival.

Mr. Nkomo's remarks, made Wednesday in his first interview since the talks began last September, followed charges filed in court earlier this week against two senior officials of his party and five senior military officers.

The seven were accused of using Mr. Nkomo's house last year in the capital, Harare, to plot a coup against Mr. Mugabe. Mr. Nkomo dismissed these charges as "sheer madness."

The 67-year-old political leader said the charges were part of a conspiracy by "people in authority" to destroy the unity talks. He refused to identify those he held responsible.

He also accused officials of Mr. Mugabe's governing party of staging recent burnings of schools and other violence in rural Matabeleland, the southwestern region of Zimbabwe that is Mr. Nkomo's political stronghold. Mr. Nkomo said that the aim was to discredit himself and his followers and to goad them into retaliation.

"We are trying to bring about peace in this country and there are people in authority who are undermining this because they don't want it," Mr. Nkomo said at his home in Bulawayo, the main city of Matabeleland. "These people profit from upheaval. They have a vested interest in anarchy and chaos."

Mr. Nkomo agreed to the talks in September after hundreds of his supporters and party officials were arrested following Mr. Mugabe's landslide victory in last year's parliamentary elections.

Later that month he met with Mr. Mugabe publicly for the first time since 1982. The meeting raised hopes that the two parties would seal a unity pact by Christmas that could lead to a halt to four years of civil unrest and harsh government counterinsurgency campaigns against civilians in Matabeleland.

A settlement between the two parties, which between them control 79 of the 80 black seats in the 100-member Parliament, would pave the way for the one-party state Mr. Mugabe has declared as his goal. It also would lead to the abolition next year of the 20 seats reserved for Zimbabwe's white minority, another Mugabe objective.

But although the two men met again in November, the talks have since stalled. Informed analysts say that despite Mr. Mugabe's personal endorsement, his Zimbabwe African National Union is deeply divided over the talks, with many senior members fearing they may lose status and influence in an enlarged, unified party.

They have argued that the ruling party, having won two consecutive parliamentary elections by a large majority, should not make any political concessions to Mr. Nkomo and his followers.

Mr. Nkomo has come under fire from some members of his own party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, for maintaining public silence since the talks began and not condemning the roundup of his supporters. Amnesty International has asserted that many of those arrested have been tortured, beaten or otherwise mistreated by the police.

"People have been tortured, including my own driver and assistants," Mr. Nkomo said. "A lot of people have disappeared forever."

He said he had kept silent until this week because he wanted to "nurse" the unity talks to success. "But there are politically hungry people who want to destroy the nation for their own selfish interests," he said.

Knowledgeable sources say the two sides, both of which advocate a mixed, socialist-oriented economy, have agreed that there are no significant policy differences between them. Mr. Mugabe's party has offered to make Mr. Nkomo a vice president of the Zimbabwe African National Union after unification.

A committee consisting of 10 members from each party has met twice. A major stumbling block, sources say, has been the name for the unified organization. Leaders of the National Union are insisting their party's name be retained. Other issues, including the release of those Nkomo supporters still in detention, also remain unresolved, sources say.

Mr. Mugabe's party was born of a schism in Mr. Nkomo's party in 1963. In the 1970s, the two men were rival guerrilla leaders during the seven-year struggle for black-majority rule in what was then Rhodesia.

Mr. Mugabe's party won elections just prior to Zimbabwe's independence from Britain in 1980, and afterward he brought Mr. Nkomo into the cabinet. But the prime minister ousted his political rival in 1982, accusing Mr. Nkomo of plotting to overthrow him, a contention that Mr. Nkomo has denied repeatedly.

Soon after, thousands of Mr. Nkomo's former guerrilla supporters deserted from the Zimbabwe National Army and some formed dissident bands that attacked government supporters and white farmers in Matabeleland. Army units and the police responded with a series of crackdowns in which hundreds of civilians were killed or disappeared.

Reuters-UPI
Joshua Nkomo

Uganda's New Leader Used Arms From Qadhafi

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Yoweri Museveni, the guerrilla leader who has proclaimed himself head of the government of Uganda, acknowledged to Western diplomats this week that his National Resistance Army had received arms and other assistance from the Libyan government of Moamer Qadhafi.

Mr. Museveni said he sought Libyan help only because he was "compelled by circumstances" and added that he was not a "tool of Qadhafi," a senior Western diplomat said.

The Associated Press reported Wednesday from Tripoli that Colonel Qadhafi had sent the new Ugandan leader a message of congratulations for his successful invasion of Kampala, the Ugandan capital.

State-run Libyan television broadcast four film clips showing Mr. Museveni meeting with Colonel Qadhafi in the Bedouin tent in Tripoli where the Libyan leader meets important guests, the agency reported.

In one of the tapes, Colonel Qadhafi was said to have asked Mr. Museveni: "What arms can we send you? Can we send you tanks?"

Mr. Museveni reportedly said in response that he needed all the arms he could get.

Libyan television described Mr. Museveni's victory over the military government of Uganda as "a great triumph of the Libyan people and of all popular revolutionary forces throughout the world," The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Museveni's rebels spent nearly five years in the bush of southwest Uganda waging a guerrilla war against the government of the former president, Milton Obote.

When Mr. Obote was overthrown by a group of northern Ugandan generals last July, Mr. Museveni continued to fight. His forces now control about two-thirds of the country, with soldiers of the deposed government having fled to their homes in the north.

In his meeting Sunday with Western diplomats, Mr. Museveni went out of his way to distance himself and his movement from Colonel Qadhafi.

"How can you say I am under this man's sway?" a diplomat quoted Mr. Museveni as saying. "I fought against him in 1979."

Mr. Museveni helped lead the Tanzanian invasion of Uganda in 1979 against the Qadhafi-supported government of Idi Amin. In an attempt to repel the invasion, Colonel Qadhafi sent 1,500 Libyan troops to Uganda.

The Libyans were forced to flee after several embarrassing defeats. Mr. Amin escaped to Libya.

In other developments in Uganda, Mr. Museveni named Samson Kisekka, a 73-year-old medical doctor, on Thursday to be his prime minister. Mr. Kisekka, who had been the chief spokesman for the National Resistance Army, has long been a key adviser to Mr. Museveni.

In another appointment, Mr. Museveni named Pontiano Mulema, a former member of the Ugandan parliament, as finance minister.

Mr. Mulema, who has a master's degree in business administration from Columbia University in New York City, is considered by political observers in Kampala to be a strong advocate of free market solutions to Uganda's economic problems.

■ **Okello Reportedly in Sudan**

Lieutenant General Tito Okello, Uganda's deposed military leader, arrived Wednesday by helicopter in the Sudanese city of Juba and hopes to marshal his forces and return to Uganda, the official Sudan press agency SUNA said Thursday, Agence France-Presse reported from Khartoum.

In a dispatch from Juba the agency said General Okello was staying in a military area.

SUNA added that General Okello had not asked for asylum.

The Associated Press
Yoweri Museveni, a bible in his right hand, takes the oath of office as president of Uganda.

Yemen Rebellion Traced to Killings

(Continued from Page 1)

from the Yafi and Dhali tribes of the northwestern mountains.

Other militiamen rush about in Toyota pickup trucks and jeeps spattered with the gummy oil spilled when naval gunfire hit a petroleum storage tank and pipelines.

On Wednesday, workers began cleaning up the thick oil covering many of the streets. Carts pulled by camels distributed sacks of flour, and people gathered for emergency food supplies.

Four foreign journalists who arrived here after an 52-hour voyage across the Arabian Sea in a 35-foot (10.5-meter) sailboat and a final five-mile (eight-kilometer) ride through high seas in an inflatable dinghy were welcomed by the new authorities and driven about the city, now quiet.

On Wednesday afternoon, officials of the new government drove the journalists into neighboring Abyan province, the former president's stronghold, to demonstrate that they were fully in charge and that what is referred to as "the Ali Nasser clique" had fled.

Turbaned tribal warriors clustered around a government building carrying a variety of weapons.

"We hear on the foreign radio stations that Ali Nasser is here in Abyan province," said the new acting governor, Mohsen Ali Saleh, a stern-looking man with a pistol strapped at his waist. "But we know he is not here. He has been defeated. He came here and then he fled away."

Mr. Attas, the new president, who had been on a trip abroad when the fighting broke out, said in a speech announcing the new government that it would retain its ties with Moscow.

South Yemen has been the Soviet Union's key toehold in the Middle East, situated along strategic sea lanes to East Africa, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. There are about 1,000 Soviet experts stationed here, including those on a naval base on Socotra Island, and many Soviet, East German and Cuban advisers.

The huge Soviet Embassy complex was heavily damaged in the fighting. Much of the top floor of the main building has been destroyed. According to reports circulating here, disgruntled supporters of Mr. Nasser Mohammed lined up their tanks and blasted it just before they fled.

Mr. Nasser Mohammed had been trying to open the impoverished country to the West, including possible oil exploration, and to establish relations with the conservative neighboring countries of Oman, Saudi Arabia and North Yemen.

But it appears that the power struggle that has been simmering for more than a year owes more to personal rivalries and tribal hostilities than to ideology.

All of the major figures involved were rebels in the struggle against British rule. After independence in 1967, a series of political coups within what was then the National Liberation Front, took the country steadily to the left.

Among the key participants were Ali Ahmed Antar and Abdul Fattah Ismail. Mr. Antar was the former defense minister and former vice president, who had strong tribal backing from the Yafi and Dhali in his home region on the northern border.

Mr. Ismail, a Marxist hard-liner, was removed as president in 1980 by Mr. Nasser Mohammed. He returned last year from five years of self-imposed exile in Moscow.

Sources in South Yemen said that Mr. Antar was killed in the shootout Jan. 13 at Politburo headquarters, along with his key ally, Defense Minister Salih Muslih Qasim. Mr. Ismail is reported to have been wounded; his whereabouts and condition are not clear.

Flick's Donations Minimized

The Associated Press

BONN — Despite extensive donations to Bonn politicians, the Flick industrial empire did not "buy" tax breaks or widespread influence with the West German government, members of a parliamentary committee said.

The majority on the special committee investigating the affair released a 50-page statement Wednesday saying that charges that the conglomerate had used political contributions to buy widespread influence within the government in the 1970s had not been borne out.

"The charges of a bought republic have not been confirmed," Manfred Langner, the Christian Democratic chairman, said.

"There is no cause to doubt the integrity of our parliamentary democracy," added the statement by the Christian Democrats and Free Democrats on the committee.

Peril Studied Of Terrorists With A-Arms

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A panel of 26 experts on the design of nuclear weapons, terrorism and intelligence matters from nine countries will study the danger of terrorists stealing a nuclear bomb or the material to make one.

At a news conference Tuesday, leaders of the group asserted that the risk of nuclear terrorism was increased by poor security at storage depots and weapons plants, and by the growing amount of weapons-grade plutonium that has been entering the commercial market after being separated from the nuclear waste of power plants.

According to Paul Leventhal, a former congressional staff member who is the group's executive vice chairman, if current processing rates continue there will be 400 tons of separated plutonium in private hands by the year 2000, twice the amount now contained in Soviet and American nuclear weapons.

The panel, the International Task Force on Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism, is financed by the Carnegie Corp.

It is headed by a retired rear admiral, Thomas Davies, and Bernard O'Keefe, chairman of EG&G Inc., a corporation that has done development and testing of nuclear weapons.

Admiral Davies is a former assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and a former head of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Bureau.

Mr. O'Keefe, one of those who developed the firing circuits for the first atomic bombs, expressed the fear that nuclear terrorism could provoke nuclear war and that it had received little attention or financing.

Admiral Davies criticized plans to reduce financing of security projects at nuclear installations in the United States while exempting from budget cuts the production of nuclear warheads.

The 26 panel members, who are from nine countries, also include Harold Agnew, former director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory; Brian Jenkins, an expert on terrorism for Rand Corp.; and Yonah Alexander, director of the Institute for Studies in International Terrorism of the State University of New York.

Givenchy: Explosive Colors and Summery Fabrics

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Hubert de Givenchy was the last of the major couturiers to show his summer collection, which was, as usual, bathed in dignified elegance. This designer caters to wealthy American women, generally married to chairmen of the board who inspect the way their wives dress as meticulously as company ledgers.

PARIS FASHIONS

This no-surprise collection fell into two groups — a very tailored and classic daytime wear and a shimmering "Passage to India" evening dress, dedicated, as Givenchy explained in his press release, to Diana Vreeland, whose current exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum's Costume Institute in New York centers on India.

The best features of the collection are the explosive colors and the summery fabrics — with lots of linens, shantungs, piques and flowery prints. Much too often, Paris summer collections are heavy and dark, a danger that Givenchy, remembering American summers, avoided.

The general silhouette is slim and short, with skirts at or slightly above the knees. Shoulders were square and strong but not too strong; draped dresses were handled with a soft and expert hand; short jackets were flattering, and so were nicely belted coats. Black and white and navy and white were perennial charm numbers.

Although classic pantsuits are dead in Paris, Givenchy showed a lot of them, probably because pants fit American women's long-legged physiques and lifestyles. The pantsuits idea extended to evening wear, when Givenchy showed quite a few printed ones. Solid colored crepe pants were topped by elaborately embroidered, Persian-inspired boleros.

Jackets were short, often double-breasted and fastened with big gold buttons. Leather is very important in this collection, and while it has become less popular in other collections, it is still a favorite with Givenchy.

But Givenchy's leather is not sad and and not brown and black. A series of cheerful suits, coats and jackets came in vivid colors, such as red, green, orange, purple or chartreuse. Silk print dresses, with their cowled necklines spilling out, took the hard edge off these tailored leather coats. A strong purple coat was put over a flirtatious pleated and printed dress.

Givenchy once said: "Fashion garments are more than just fashionable — they must serve a purpose." His clothes are about lifestyles as much as about fashion trends. This also explains why he is so good at giving his customers exactly what they want.

For instance, soft silk dresses are vital to women for whom lunch at a chic restaurant is a major daily event and Givenchy showed lots of them. These were slim, belted and featured a draped cowl neckline either in front or in back. Prints came in a wide variety of patterns, including widely scattered florals, black and white abstracts, and blended Impressionist colors.

Reuters
Givenchy's geometric suit.

The evening broke down between beautifully draped dresses, held generally on the right hip with a soft bow, or gowns strongly influenced by India. Sari fabrics, in chartreuse, turquoise and a hot pink that Vreeland once billed "the navy of India" were covered with delicate embroidery.

The embroidered cardigans looked lovely but, sumptuous as they are, one might as easily expect to find them in Givenchy's boutique. The best of the evening gowns had a black, delicate net-like top, sprinkled with small white plastic disks and a billowy, white taffeta gown with big black polka dots.

When he lets go — which he does not do often enough — Givenchy can be quite sexy, as in a neat little suit, its strapless top with a very revealing cleavage. Many suits also have nicely curved skirts, and some of his evening dresses are downright seductive.

In a book that traces Givenchy's activities, one can find out that he dabbles in everything, including menswear, fabrics, cars and interior decorating — the last a hobby he pursues in his sumptuous private homes, including Le Jonchet, a manor house near Tours.

The book also reveals that he never conducts a fitting without gloves, jewelry, shoes, hats or scarves. This, too, tells a lot about the perfectionism of this designer.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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International Herald Tribune
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Demonstrations in Haiti

The demonstrations in Haiti against the present dictatorship are reported to be spreading. The sooner the dictatorship is forced out of power, the better for Haiti. Nowhere in the Western Hemisphere is there a government more corrupt and more cruel. Nowhere in the hemisphere is there a government that, by its own greed and incompetence, has perpetuated such a deep and hopeless degree of poverty among its own people.

The immediate cause of the current demonstrations was evidently the death of three young people shot by soldiers, or perhaps police, in Cap Haitien. In response the Catholic archbishop, François Gayot, publicly denounced this "brutal and blind repression." The Catholic Church has taken on the role of chief spokesman for human rights in Haiti at some risk, for even the church's immunity is not absolute. The government forced a Catholic radio station off the air last month, and earlier expelled several Belgian priests who had had the impertinence to question the referendum last July that by 99.98 percent of the vote — according to the government — had supposedly confirmed Jean-Claude Duvalier's presidency for life.

The Duvalier family has now ruled Haiti for 29 years, Jean-Claude having stepped into the office of president-for-life at the age of 19 on the day that his father, the notorious Papa Doc, died in 1971. The cost of the Duvalier regime to Haiti's unfortunate six million people is beyond reckoning. Even setting aside the routine and daily violation of their human and legal rights, you hardly begin to describe their condition when you say that theirs is the poorest country in the hemisphere.

Incomes there are one-fourth the level in the Dominican Republic, which shares the island of Hispaniola with it, or in Jamaica, a close neighbor to the west. The infant mortality rate in Haiti is four times as high as in Jamaica, and the average life expectancy 15 years shorter. During three decades that have otherwise seen much social progress in the Caribbean, Haiti has lived under a regime that uses ignorance and poverty as instruments of political control.

The courage of this week's demonstrators deserves admiration. The Duvalier family rules by the gun, and its armed squads have repeatedly opened fire on crowds. The shootings in Cap Haitien were not an isolated instance. Those in other countries who watch this growing resistance must hope for the sake of Haiti's people that the demonstrations are brief, but that they succeed, at last, in liberating the country from the violent and degrading rule of the Duvaliers.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Drugs, Democracy Don't Mix

In Bolivia cocaine growers put a U.S.-trained police force under siege. In Peru a reformist president urgently asks for weapons to fight narcotics peddlers. In Mexico 17 narcotics officers are murdered in the line of duty. In Colombia the mayor of Bogotá is forced to resign when linked to a suitcase full of drug money. These reports do not spell victory but they do describe a more vigorous effort against the drug trade throughout Latin America. Until recently the indifference of the same Latin countries was evoking U.S. threats of sanctions. But the U.S. pressure has now been matched by a new understanding of the dangers that the drugs pose to the Latin societies.

In Bolivia, 245 "Leopards," a U.S.-financed drug police force, were recently held hostage for five days by 17,000 coca farmers. The precipitating incident was an alleged rape, for which two Leopards have been arrested, but the main grievance was the Leopards' destruction of cocaine paste factories.

Coca growing is legal in Bolivia, but conversion into cocaine is not. In just three years, 40,000 settlers have moved into the Chaparé jungle region, where coca supports 80 percent of the population. It offers 10 times more profit than other crops. The U.S. Embassy says the new administration of Victor Paz Estenssoro "has done more than any previous government in dealing with the problem." The measures include a U.S.-funded bonus of $125 for every acre (0.4 hectares) of coca plants destroyed. When that lure proved insufficient, the Leopards were sent into action.

Peru's new president, Alan García Pérez, has also brought energy to the anti-drug campaign. He has removed corrupt officials and staged raids against drug centers. The United States should honor his request for additional funds for helicopters, planes and radios.

Mexico has resented but nonetheless begun to respond to complaints about its easy tolerance of drug crimes. One sad result was the gunning down in November of a Mexican narcotics squad patrolling in Veracruz. President Reagan went out of his way to express sympathy to President Miguel de la Madrid for Mexico's sacrifice in a common cause.

Colombia gave birth to the tougher Latin spirit in 1984 after the murder of its justice minister by drug traffickers. The shock inspired President Belisario Betancur to action. This month he forced the resignation of the mayor of Bogotá, his own appointee to the country's second most prestigious office. It is only now that Colombians are coming to see business associations with the drug mafia as incompatible with political office.

Latin leaders were lax about drugs when they thought them mainly a North American problem, but they have learned that drugs corrupt all other political values, that drugs and democracy don't mix. The aroused democracies deserve all the help they now seek.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Space Pioneers Must Risk Death

Man's conquest of space is not yet an everyday adventure, even though a schoolteacher may join in. It calls only to the brave. From the first of the 56 man-in-space missions — there have been 25 shuttle flights, 10 of which were by Challenger — Americans have been pathfinders for the West. The cost, the risk, the glory have been theirs. They will be downcast but not dismayed by this disaster, made more horrifying because television cameras make us all voyeurs of human agony. They will resume missions. If they seek consolation now, let Americans cast their minds back to the early aviation pioneers such as Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart. The one is taken, the other is left. So it will always be for pioneers.

— Daily Telegraph (London).

Christa McAuliffe has taught her last lesson. It is one none of us would have wished to learn, least of all from this keen, agreeable teacher, the first private citizen to go into space. It is a lesson of fate. A tragedy was inevitable, sooner or later. We mourn. We assess. But we will resume. We will return. Class dismissed, Mrs. McAuliffe? No. It is just coming to order.

— The Constitution (Atlanta).

Any illusions that space travel has become commonplace evaporated in the deadly fireball. The shuttle system will surely be reviewed exhaustively — as it should be — for technological improvements. Beyond that, Congress must reassess the comparative values of manned and unmanned space efforts.

— The Boston Globe.

It was President Reagan's task to set the tone. As condolences poured in from all over the world, the nation was waiting for him to set a sign. In his short television address he invoked the great American tradition of the pioneers. A black, two women and for the first time an astronaut from Hawaii were members the crew, a cross section of the multi-ethnic nation. No group and no minority remained untouched. The tragedy touched them all, from the black city dwellers of the capital to the Asian immigrants of California. The political consensus of national mourning may be followed by critical questions concerning such issues as funds for space travel and military purposes. Meanwhile, what is revealed is the best trait of the American national character: intrepidness. The president set the example.

— Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt).

The risks of things going wrong despite the most rigorous efforts to make them go right are fully understood by all who participate in the space program. The Challenger astronauts who died as they sped toward the silence and weightlessness of space accepted danger because they delighted in what they were doing.

— Los Angeles Times.

The damage to NASA's morale and to its budget will be considerable. Aside from the loss of the Challenger, which cost $1.2 billion and carried a satellite costing $100 million and scientific gear to observe Halley's comet, the disaster will set the program back for months, costing it commercial business that may go to Europeans or private satellite-launch firms.

— The Oregonian (Portland).

FROM OUR JAN. 31 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: 'Master of Discipline' for Greece

ATHENS — The arrival of General Eydoux, the French officer to take command of the Greek army, under the orders of the Minister or War and Prime Minister M. Venizelos, and to reorganize and put it upon a footing of competency and discipline, must be considered a matter of most vital importance to Greece, whose future depends so entirely upon being prepared to defend her rights and dignity in the Orient. General Eydoux will be received by all parties not only as a master of discipline, but as a friend and brother who, as shown in a recent interview published here in the "Hestia," had complete comprehension of the great task he was entering upon.

1936: Light Shed on Murder Mystery

PARIS — Investigation has revealed that Max Kassel, alias Emile Allard, whose bullet-riddled body was found a week ago beside an English country road, was formerly associated with an Italian involved in the Stavisky affair. Kassel had been active in arranging marriages between the inmates of a home of old people and refugees from Nazi Germany who were seeking French citizenship. Under yet another name, the murdered man served a sentence of 18 months in Brazil on a white-slave charge. Other information indicated he was convicted in the U.S. on a charge of possessing a forged passport. He was thought to be a French-Canadian, but he was really a Russian Jew.

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Self-Rule Rights Apply to Palestinians, Too

By Alfred L. Atherton Jr.

WASHINGTON — Leaving aside Lebanon, it is no coincidence that the upsurge of terrorist acts directed against nationals of the United States, Israel and moderate Arab states has paralleled renewed efforts to reactivate the Arab-Israeli peace process. This is not new.

Fifteen years ago, for example, the acceptance by Egypt, Jordan and Israel of an American negotiating proposal was followed by a spasm of violent acts, including the multiple hijacking of American commercial airliners to the Jordanian desert.

To argue, therefore, that serious moves toward resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict will end terrorism in the Middle East is to misread the lesson of history.

It would also be a misreading, however, to conclude that there is no link between terrorism and failure to move toward resolution of that conflict. To paraphrase the lexicon of the economists, progress toward a peace settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbors, including the Palestinian Arabs, remains a necessary, though not a sufficient, condition for ending Middle East-based terrorism.

Secretary of State George Shultz is correct in saying that the murder of innocent civilians cannot be justified on grounds that the Palestinians have unrequited grievances. This should not, however, obscure the need to understand why young Palestinians commit such acts, to recognize that many of their grievances are valid and to go to the heart of what is needed to deal with them.

Four decades ago, the horrors of the Nazi holocaust awakened the world to the agony of Jewish grievances and helped mobilize support for the establishment of the state of Israel. The existence of deeply felt Jewish grievances did not justify terrorism in the name of Zionism, but neither did the violence of Jewish extremists make any less urgent the need to recognize the reality of those grievances and to seek a remedy.

It is not a justification of Palestinian terrorism to recognize that the Palestinians' sense of grievance is real, rooted in their experience of dispersion in the past four decades and occupation in the past two. During that time a sense of Palestinian nationalism has been forged that, in its extreme manifestations, has adopted terrorism as a weapon.

Most of the young Palestinians who carry out the brutal acts were born and brought up in refugee camps, in many cases the children of parents who were themselves refugees. They are full of hate toward those they hold responsible for their condition — principally Israel and its main supporter, the United States. They are part of a lost generation for whom peace with its necessary compromises is unlikely to bring reconciliation. The question today is how to give the next generation of young Palestinians an alternative vision of their future.

At this point, some will undoubtedly say that none of the above is new and that the problem remains the disarray among the Palestinians themselves and their continued refusal to acknowledge the right of Israel to exist as a sovereign state in the Middle East. This is conventional wisdom, and it is true — so far as it goes. But does it go far enough for today's circumstances? Is there not a growing risk that, while we stand on conventional wisdom, another opportunity to move toward peace will be lost and moderate leaders in the region will be one step closer to being swept away by extremist forces fundamentally opposed to Israel, to Arab-Israeli peace and to friendship with the United States? Has the time not come to inject a dose of unconventional wisdom into efforts to reactivate Mideast peace negotiations?

Those in the Middle East who want to pursue a peaceful settlement, including many Palestinians, are looking once again to the United States to be the catalyst, as it was on all previous occasions when the cycles of violence were broken, at least momentarily, and steps toward peace were taken — in 1970, ending the Egyptian-Israeli war of attrition; in 1973-74, forging the disengagement agreements; in 1978, making the Camp David accord; in 1979, signing the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, and in 1982, easing the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

What is lacking is a rallying point for moderates in the Arab world to help them shake off the extremists who have immobilized the Palestinian movement.

Today the United States is actively seeking to help Israel and Jordan and, through the latter, the Palestinians to find a formula for entering negotiations. President Reagan's proposal of Sept. 1, 1982, (self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan) is still on the table. All this is good. What is lacking is a rallying point for the moderates in the Arab world, and particularly among the Palestinians, to help them shake off the grip of extremists and rejectionists who have too long immobilized the Palestinian national movement.

An unconventional step of enormous symbolic and psychological importance — not only to the Palestinians — would be for the United States to acknowledge that the principle of self-determination applies to the Palestinian people. This would resolve a longstanding contradiction in our own position, since we otherwise recognize the universality of that principle. At the same time it would strengthen the hands of those in the Arab world who want peace and desperately want the United States to resume its leadership of the Middle East peace process.

It would be strongly criticized by Israel and by some in the United States. We would need to do what we could in advance to explain our objectives — for example, there won't be a negotiation unless a way is found to get the Palestinians to the table — and to reassure critics about our motives. We would not need to accept the interpretation that self-determination can be exercised without regard for its effect on others or that it is automatically equated with an independent state — an outcome Israel opposes and neighboring Arab states also do not view with enthusiasm. Nor should we play this bargaining chip for nothing. But we do need to put it on the table.

This move, conveyed at the highest political level, would send a badly needed signal that the United States has as great a sense of urgency about moving forward on the peace front as it has about confronting terrorism.

The writer was U.S. ambassador to Egypt from 1979-83. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

NASA Was Ill-Prepared to Cope With Such Disaster

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In June 1969, White House speechwriters were crafting phrases President Nixon might use in congratulating the first men to land on the moon. We assumed a safe return, but were drawn up short by a call from Frank Borman, the astronaut assigned by NASA to be White House liaison.

"You want to be thinking of some alternative posture for the president," said the astronaut, "in the event of mishaps on Apollo XI." When I did not immediately catch his drift, he added "like what to do for the widows."

When space disaster finally struck this week, the shock of grief engendered a national sense of community; we realize only now what heroes these seven brave Americans were when they were still alive.

The task of finding out what went wrong and fixing it belongs to scientists, but it is no derogation of the value of manned space exploration for laymen to begin a dry-eyed assessment of what went wrong at NASA in dealing with the public.

We know the agency is in disarray. Director James Beggs, indicted for fraud, is on leave. He pleaded not guilty but faces trial. The man who stepped in as acting director had been with NASA for one week. The public information chief, a General Dynamics associate of Mr. Beggs, had been moved aside to make room for Shirley Green, formerly deputy to the departed press aide to Vice President George Bush. This was hardly a top echelon prepared to deal with emergencies.

The NASA public affairs division's contingency plan for disaster, dated March 30, 1984, reads in part: "In the event of an emergency involving crew injury or fatality, the fact will be apparent to radio listeners and TV viewers. Status of the crew will be the prime public consideration. The facts, once confirmed, should be announced as promptly as possible. No longer than 20 minutes should elapse before an announcement is made."

The space shuttle Challenger blew up at 11:40 A.M. local time. More than an hour later, NASA announced it would hold a press conference at 3 P.M.; then at 4 P.M.; finally, at 4:30 P.M., four hours and 50 minutes later and after most schoolchildren at whom this Teacher-in-Space shuttle was aimed had left school, Jesse Moore of NASA appeared.

Mr. Moore, who has charge of the shuttle program, was the proper official to make a statement. However, he had little to say other than to confirm what the nation had seen on television, to announce the automatic impoundment of data and launch of an investigation and to refuse to speculate on the causes of the explosion. He could have made his statement — all but the fact that a search showed no evidence of survivors — well within the contingency plan's 20 minutes.

A top NASA official should have been on TV promptly, qualifying his casualty judgment with news about the sea search for survivors.

NASA's representative then showed he was unready for the public side of this contingency. A simple factual question — "How much liquid fuel was in the external tank?" — deserved an answer, or at least a "we'll get that to you right away" — but it was turned aside as if improper. A gentle question, asking about impact on youngsters watching on television, cried out for some reassuring response (made later by the president), but nobody at NASA briefed Mr. Moore on how to deal sensitively with the huge school audience assembled.

He spoke outdoors in deep shadow, which made even necessary evasions seem sinister. NASA explains that the crush of questioners required outdoor stands, and the producer who would have had the sense to put a light on the speaker and to check the sound connection that proved faulty was in Houston.

Shirley Green holds that the mission control commentator, who spoke of a "major malfunction" and "apparent explosion" soon after the fireball appeared on screens, fulfilled NASA's reporting responsibilities; she tells me that it would have been irresponsible to make any statement before ships confirmed that there had been no survivors.

That's an excuse, not a reason; a top NASA official, not some disembodied voice, should have been on-screen promptly, qualifying his casualty judgment with news about the search for survivors.

Granted, the NASA official was busy for five hours, doing his inside job and dealing with an inexperienced boss. Yes, the public relations staff was split between two major stories, and was distraught by the loss of human beings they knew.

But soon after the tragedy was the moment for the man in charge to step up to the cameras and deal with the bad news. The astronauts did all that humans could; engineers and scientists had their contingency plans; only the face that NASA shows the world was shadowy and ill-prepared.

The New York Times.

It's High Time to Call Shuttle Obsolete

By T.A. Heppenheimer

LOS ANGELES — "Oh, it's flashing, it's flashing terribly. It's bursting into flames and falling on the mooring mast. Oh, this is one of the worst catastrophes — the flames are leaping 400, 500 feet into the sky. It's a terrific crash, ladies and gentlemen, the smoke and the flames. And now it's crashing to the ground, not quite at the mooring mast. Oh, the humanity!"

Those were the words of radio announcer Herb Morrison as he witnessed the explosion of the dirigible Hindenburg in 1937. The explosion of the Challenger will have similar significance.

The Hindenburg exposed the flaws in the dirigible as a carrier of passengers, showing it to be an obsolete technology that could not compete with its rival, the airplane. The Challenger disaster, in its turn, will point to the shuttle as a technology that is not only obsolete, but also irrelevant.

Challenger points out the folly that NASA has been pursuing for nearly 30 years: not to provide the nation with the routine and reliable space-launch services that it needs, but to pursue a sequence of showy space spectaculars.

The result has been the Apollo and shuttle programs, which have stood largely as monuments to themselves. By contrast, the routine launching of useful satellites has been forced to take a back seat.

Remarkably, NASA has deliberately given itself no alternative to the shuttle for launching satellites. All its satellite-launching capability has been in four shuttle orbiters — one of which has now blown up.

Inevitably, then, many important satellites will sit on the ground for months, or even years, as investigations and studies occupy most of NASA researchers' time.

The Europeans have not been so foolish. They have Ariane, an unmanned rocket that they have been launching with good success. It has had failures, but those problems have not brought the sort of national grief that we associate with presidential assassinations.

NASA used to have a stable of similar unmanned rockets, but it gave them up too quickly, putting all its eggs into the shuttle basket.

The usefulness of such rockets, as well as the folly of using expensive and rare shuttle spacecraft for routine satellite launches, has been made abundantly clear by the events of this week.

NASA has said that beyond the shuttle the "next logical step" is the space station. Instead, it should be clear that the next logical step is to face up to the limits of the shuttle as a technology. Even with its rockets, it can only carry 1.5 percent of its takeoff weight to orbit.

This highly marginal performance represents the best that can be done with rockets, even in their current advanced state of development. Thus from the Challenger disaster we should gain determination to go beyond the rocket and to build airplane-like craft to fly to orbit.

The Air Force currently is pursuing the development of its advanced aerospace plane, which will fly like an airplane from a runway, breathing oxygen taken from the air. That contrasts with the shuttle, which carries more than 600 tons of liquid oxygen in a fuel tank.

The aerospace plane will rely on new engines called scramjets, with up to 10 times better performance than the rocket. With those engines, space flight may in time become as routine as the flight of aircraft. A space launch will no longer be an event commanding extensive media coverage. Its failure will not be a cause for national mourning.

Nevertheless, Challenger's loss will not be in vain if it leads NASA into a major change of course.

NASA must abandon its exclusive reliance on the shuttle, saving those valuable craft for the rare occasions when they are indispensable. NASA must return to the tried and true unmanned rocket, thus assuring the nation that it can launch our satellites reliably and routinely. And NASA must look beyond the rocket, seeking its eventual replacement. Then, like the Hindenburg, Challenger may be remembered as having marked the advent of newer, better methods of flight.

The writer, who holds a Ph.D in aerospace engineering, is based in California, where he writes articles on science. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

A Moving Scene With Few Witnesses

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — In the Senate, that forum for speech-making, they were reduced to silence. The faces were long and the expressions solemn as the senators filed silently into the chamber. Their chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, opened the brief prayer session by saying: "Eternal God, our hearts are smitten, and we are reduced to silence. Let us pray silently." And they did.

That same sense of being unable to express the inexpressible affected Americans everywhere Tuesday. A day that was to be a herald of success over the state of the union and celebration over American scientific proficiency turned instead into one of national tragedy shared by people from the president down, and all seemed struck by the inadequacy of attempting to put into words what everyone felt.

Once again, it was the technology of the television age that bound together the country and, this time, it was the spectacular technology of the space age that transformed into horror what Americans have come to regard as routinely successful missions.

Of all the scenes played repeatedly hour after hour Tuesday on television after that shattering fireball explosion over the Atlantic snuffed out the lives of seven Americans aboard the space shuttle Challenger, two were unmatched for emotional impact.

In Concord, New Hampshire, 200 students gathered to watch television at the high school. They brought party horns and hats and confetti in readiness for the space flight of their social studies teacher, Christa McAuliffe. The sound of cheers, the blaring of horns and the sight of shining young faces after the successful countdown and rocket liftoff at Cape Canaveral swiftly turned to silence. Those stricken looks of stunned students, frozen in mute terror after the sudden explosion, were witnessed by countless millions watching in a televised moment replayed by the networks.

The other scene showed Miss McAuliffe's mother weeping with joy as the shuttle soared into brilliant blue skies over Florida. Then her tears of grief.

Another scene was not shared by the general public but had unforgettable power. This took place in the Senate, where intrusive television cameras are not yet permitted. After the chaplain opened the brief prayer session, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas and the majority leader, told fellow senators of the common sense of grief over the loss of lives and the collective shock at "the wrenching image of this nation's pride and joy disappearing over the Florida coast."

Then Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, the first American in orbit and a presidential candidate in the last election, stood quietly before his desk. He referred to the quarter century that encompassed the U.S. space program and said: "Sometimes triumph is accompanied by tragedy. We hoped to push that day behind us forever. But it was not to be."

He paused, and his voice seemed to break. After expressing the hope that "the good Lord will grant a measure of comfort and understanding to the families and friends of the seven courageous crew members," he took his seat and stared intently down. Not a whisper could be heard. The silence was as deep as it is ever likely to be in the Senate.

Moments later, the second member of this Senate to have flown in space, Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, stood. He paid tribute to the pilot on his own shuttle flight, Navy commander Michael J. Smith, whom he called "my mother hen." The commander also piloted the fatal shuttle flight Tuesday.

The State of the Union speech was put off until next week. For most of the day the president, like most of the country, was reported to be stunned. At 5 P.M. local time, he addressed the nation on television. "We've never had a tragedy like this," he said.

Then he called the roll — two women, five men, one of them black, another Oriental, of varying backgrounds and experiences — who died in a moment that few among the millions who watched will forget. He called them America's newest heroes.

The Washington Post.

Ballot Box Wins Esteem In Politics

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — Mr. Reagan's latest moves to seek congressional support to challenge the regimes in Nicaragua, Angola and Libya suggests he holds a deep but erroneous political belief: that the United States is losing the worldwide battle for democracy and only an aggressive counter policy will stem the tide.

Yet the evidence for this belief does not exist. Indeed, the tide has been flowing the other way for years.

Eighteen days ago Guatemala became democratic, confirming a trend that has taken the Latin American continent from a position eight years ago when only six of its 21 countries were democratic to today's situation when only five are not.

Indeed, the new world is now the shining light of democracy. Last December in Belize an election brought to power an entirely different party than the one that has ruled the country since independence in 1981. In Brazil, the return to democracy in January 1985 is being consolidated. Corruption in the judiciary, administration and military is being tackled and a land reform law is being implemented.

Surinam remains a military dictatorship, but its rulers have started to broaden participation by creating an appointed assembly. In Uruguay, civilian democratic government was re-established last year, political prisoners freed and press controls lifted.

Democracy also made significant progress in Asia last year. Brunei allowed a new political party to be created with a central political plank calling for limits on the power of the monarchy. South Korea saw the first major democratic opening for years. Following legislative elections there is now a credible opposition bloc in parliament. In Pakistan, the military dictatorship of Mohammed Zia ul-Haq permitted parliamentary elections, albeit carefully controlled. Although the political parties were not allowed to participate as parties, there is now a civilian government which is beginning to take independent initiatives. Parliament is slowly increasing its power.

Bangladesh's military ruler, Lieutenant-General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, has been unable to obtain the agreement of the political parties for a general election, but he has allowed the development of elected local government institutions. Meanwhile, in India, the world's largest democracy, Rajiv Gandhi appears to have been able to deal with serious political unrest and upheaval in the Punjab and Assam while keeping intact India's constitutional institutions.

At present, the most talked-about battle for democracy is in the Philippines. President Ferdinand Marcos seems increasingly to be losing the political initiative to an increasingly confident opposition. Democracy still has a long way to go on the African continent. Only Botswana has a fully-fledged democracy. In Zimbabwe, although there have been elections, elected Members of Parliament have been arrested and the role of the opposition increasingly circumscribed. In Sierre Leone, civilian control has been eroded by the uncontested election of the head of the army as president.

In Europe the situation is stable on both sides of the East-West divide, with one important exception. Last year, communist Hungary became the first Eastern bloc state to allow parliamentary elections in which there were rival candidates. Candidate selection was held in public, a number of independents were elected and in many cases, a run-off election was required. While it is true that no real anti-government candidates were allowed to stand, this was a significant departure. Hungary is the only country in Eastern Europe holding no political prisoners.

The fact is, Africa aside, democracy is waxing as never before. Indeed there are in the Third World as many people living under democracy and a greater number of democracies than there are in the West.

Moreover, none of the great strides toward the ballot box in the last few years have occurred because of U.S. military intervention or the activities of the CIA. In El Salvador, José Napoleón Duarte became president before U.S. military advisers arrived.

The one distinctive U.S. policy of the last few years that visibly helped the democratic process along was President Jimmy Carter's human rights crusade. To his credit President Reagan, with only a few stumbles, has continued it. Only in Nicaragua has he seriously compromised it with U.S. military and CIA involvement.

Mr. Reagan must not allow his gut feelings to override the concrete evidence. Democracy is far from being on the retreat and the last thing it needs at a critical time in its evolution is its good name spoilt by the United States deciding to take its gloves off.

International Herald Tribune.
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LETTER

A Saving Grace in Space?

I have no qualms with Mr. Reagan's imaginative "star wars" concept. An insatiable quest for new frontiers is at the heart of humankind. For a united world, we need a singular direction, and such an adventuresome mission might just be our saving grace.

CARMEN KARADY.
Plan-de-la-Tour, France.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
WEEKEND
January 31, 1986

Louise Nevelson in Paris: At 86, Finally Ready for Satin

MARY BLUME

PARIS — Louise Nevelson first came to Paris in 1931 while she was studying with the painter Hans Hofmann in Munich. She did a bit of obligatory hanging-out at the Café Dôme ("It didn't please me, the beards and pseudo-intellectuals") and was deeply depressed the whole time.

"Paris was too beautiful, I needed something more rugged," she says. "I wanted burlap, I didn't want satin."

More than half a century later, she enters the Galerie Claude Bernard, where 64 of her recent sculptures, wall pieces and collages have just gone on show, to have a look at the elegant installation and at the catalog, which begins with a sort of poem written by Nevelson and Diana Mackown, her aide, Boswell and personal photographer ("Now don't get too close, dear"). The poem includes two lines, "Now life is a bed of roses!/How happy we will be in gay Paris."

So now she is ready for satin. In fact, at 86 Louise Nevelson is ready for anything. "My hunch," she says, "is that this show will put me over the hump." It is hard to imagine any hump impeding this most celebrated artist, but she says art is still a man's world, by which she means that male artists receive higher prices at auction sales and she wishes this would change. It isn't a question of money — she is in her own words doing very well and in 1985 she gave away to European and American museums and institutions 25 works valued at $5 million — but of the fitness of things.

Refusing to take comfort from the reminder that no living woman artists (and few men) approach her in fame, she says, "I know that, darling, and I accept it. Who has lived as long as I have and has had the energy to put in? It's by the nature of nature itself."

She is a very tall woman of immense energy. "I like lifting things," she says. The reason, one suspects, is that the act of lifting keeps her feet on the ground. She talks a lot about terra firma and the need to be firmly planted on it, and this afternoon she is wearing rather sturdy laceless men's shoes in patent leather, as if to weigh herself down.

She is also wearing a very fine floor-length sable coat ("It's light, dear") and her usual head scarf and several layers of false eyelashes. After a bit, the coat falls open to reveal a silver-beaded jumpsuit with a plunging neckline. Her hands are small and deft. She likes spot-welding and, as a former member of her high school basketball team, she says that even now if, after a drink or two, "I want to hit one spot, I'll hit it."

Nevelson is of course an eccentric and like all eccentrics she is canny. Her conversation ranges from the oracular to the bawdy, from the Upanishads to the earthly: "Black will make anything look aristocratic. Truly, you can take a vase from Woolworth's that costs ten cents and looks like it, paint it and place it and it looks like a jewel." Her arresting appearance is her choice: A great beauty when young, she says she made her decision some years back when Newsweek photographed her:

"I thought I was glamorous, then I saw the pictures and said, Oh my gawd." She has kept her state of Maine vowels. "Then I said to myself, look do you want this or don't you? If you don't want it, stop it. If you do want it, forget it. And from then on, I never had another problem."

SHE sees New York, where she lives in three buildings in what is now SoHo but was Little Italy when she moved in, as uncompleted and ever-changing — a collage. She calls her clothes collages as well and likes to wear several layers and, sometimes, several hats, one on another: Dressing, she says, is a work of art. Nevelson the work of art goes extremely well with Nevelson's art works. Her larger works are often called environments and indeed they are the only environment she needs.

"Actually, I'm like an ocean because it never stops. I feel that working is where I'm living totally. I feel I am alive when I am working.

"Look, this is a fact. I swear like a son of a bitch, and I like to drink and everything, and I've been promiscuous and I know all about life because I wanted to know about it. But all that has nothing to do with it." By "it" she means work. Work is terra firma.

Born in Kiev, Louise Berliawsky came with her family to the white-clapboard WASP town of Rockland, Maine, in 1905. Aged 9, she informed the local librarian that she intended to be an artist, or rather a sculptor so that she needn't be dependent on color. The following decades were spent readying herself to live her decision. She studied singing, drama and modern dance, at first to overcome shyness. "Everyone's shy when they're young, especially in my part of the country, Maine. You had to be either shy or stupid."

She came to New York when she married a businessman, Charles Nevelson, and they had a son, Mike. "When I first came to New York from a small town, the city didn't move fast enough for me. It seemed almost too slow. Now I'm goddam glad I can walk it." She divorced, concentrated on becoming an artist, and had her first one-woman show in New York in 1941.

Her monochrome wooden assemblages and wall pieces became strikingly identifiable. She began making big outdoor metal works when she was past 70. She has had her white and her gold and her plexiglass periods, but black is the Nevelson color. "Black contains all colors," she says.

Life, she says, is as fugitive as a rainbow, which is why we must have our feet on the ground. She refers to her own works as "things" and is prodigiously prolific. Words like happiness or inspiration mean nothing to her.

"I don't use words like other people. Inspiration or they're waiting — I don't know what in hell they're waiting for. The words don't interest me. I breathe. I don't stop breathing and so that's the way work is — a constant living, breathing thing.

"I don't search for perfection, I don't search for truth. Look dear, there are powers which if they haven't been explained by the greatest minds, Miss America isn't going to solve them. I used to teach and if a student said he was looking for perfection, I'd say who the hell are you to have the nerve to think you are going to find perfection? Anyway, the point is that such words are defeating: Perfection moves, the truth moves."

Indian philosophy has given her as much guidance as she can find. "They say there is no world but that we project the world, each of us. That means you're responsible. Now if you are responsible, you are not going to kill it, you are not going to hurt it, you're going to try to enhance it. So right or wrong, that pleases me and gives me a sense of security."

Nevelson hasn't shown in Paris in about five years and she feels that her exhibition at the Galerie Claude Bernard will be a landmark for her. Bernard had given her a party attended by 400 guests and at least a dozen friends had dropped into Paris even before the opening to say hello.

"I always call my shots and honestly I tell you this exhibition is going to go! I know it, I feel it." She added as her erect sabled figure turned toward the gallery door, "And I'll tell you something, dear — I'd rather be in Paris this time than in 1931." ■

Snowdon, Camera Press

Nevelson and part of her seven-piece sculpture "Shadows and Flags" in the Wall Street plaza named for her.

Closing the Operatic Gap for Verdi: Musicology's Findings Reach the Stage

by William Weaver

GENOA — For decades, at scholarly conferences and in the pages of learned journals, musicologists have complained of the gap between scholarship and performance, between the archives and the stage. But in recent years, there have been signs that the gap is closing. And, in the case of Verdi, the investigations of the experts have been having an ever greater effect on what we hear in the opera house. (What we hear, not what we see: Most directors ignore Verdi's painstaking visual demands as thoroughly as conductors obey the smallest details of his scores.)

The current opera season in Italy offers an overwhelming demonstration of how scholarship and practical theater can interact. For over a century, Verdi's operas have formed the spinal column of Italian opera seasons; but in the past, operagoers were likely to be offered "Rigoletto," "Aida," "La Traviata" and one or two other favorites. I can recall when "Falstaff" (which opened the Naples season last month) and "I Lombardi" (about to be revived at La Scala) were great rarities. Works like "Stiffelio" and "Aroldo" were known only to the most adventurous scholars.

But both "Stiffelio" and "Aroldo" were performed at La Fenice in Venice in December. In fact, they were done on the same day ("Aroldo" in the afternoon; "Stiffelio" in the evening) — musicological programming, because the former work is a revised version of the latter. And thus the operagoer with enough stamina could make a comparison between an adventurous Verdi of 1850 ("Stiffelio" is the intense, unusual drama of the adulterous wife of a Protestant minister) and a more conventional Verdi of 1857 (in "Aroldo" the minister is transformed into a crusader, and the adultery is traditional operatic sin.)

Pier Luigi Pizzi, who intelligently staged and designed both operas, created a Victorian gothic frame for "Aroldo," reminiscent of Sir Walter Scott, and a series of oppressive interiors for "Stiffelio," suitable for, say, "Mourning Becomes Electra." The conductor, Eliahu Inbal, gave insightful readings of both works; but the largely inadequate casting of "Aroldo" weighted the evidence in favor of the earlier work, which shone in its interpretation of Rosalind Plowright as the adulteress, Antonio Barasonda as the forgiving husband, and Brent Ellis as his noble father-in-law.

Actually, it is not easy to chose between Verdi's first thoughts and his later version. If "Stiffelio" is dramatically more satisfying, "Aroldo" is also full of thrilling (and new) music. Similarly, "I Lombardi," of 1843, surges with the early Verdian excitement of "Nabucco," its predecessor by less than a year. But the young composer developed fast, and in 1847, when he turned "I Lombardi" into "Jérusalem," his first work for the Paris Opera, he refined some of his brash ardor into a smoother and suppler piece.

Continued on page 8

Giovanna Dalla

Vicente Sardinero and Olivia Stapp in Genoa "Macbeth."

Dance and Delusions of Grandeur

by Jack Anderson

NEW YORK — Often, when dancers present something unusual or controversial, disgruntled spectators with short tempers may accuse them of being "fakes" or "phonies." Yet, though absurdities abound in it, the dance world probably contains little actual fakery.

The very nature of the art serves to discourage charlatans. Dancers must perform; choreographers must create. If they don't, they cannot call themselves dancers and choreographers, and their colleagues will not accept them as such. In dance, seeing is believing and its practitioners are required to show as well as tell. Some dancers may be clumsy; some choreographers may be unimaginative. Nevertheless, if they keep active, they are still artists — bad artists, perhaps, yet real ones.

Phoniness is rare in dance. Nevertheless, the dance community can be plagued by delusions of grandeur, and all dancegoers surely have encountered at least a few. For this viewer, delusions are now particularly apparent in the field of classical ballet.

Some ballet companies suffer from the delusion that "big" is a synonym for "good," that if a production contains three acts, lasts three hours and requires 300 costumes and three tons of scenery, it must automatically be significant. And far too many people appear to believe that just because someone is a talented teacher or a brilliant dancer, that person is also gifted as a stager of ballets. These days, the traditional choreography of the classics is changed at whim, often by dancers who, for all their interpretive skills, have little choreographic experience or aptitude. And choreographic novices will blithely mount new productions on complex themes that seasoned creative artists might hesitate to touch. In contrast, a few ballet stars are so inordinately vain that they act as if choreography didn't matter at all; for them, ballet is only an excuse for displaying their techniques — and their egos.

Another fallacy one sometimes encounters in ballet is the assumption that people who know a lot about one aspect of style or technique are equally well versed in every aspect of the art. An expert on Russian methods of dance training is not necessarily an expert on French, Danish or British training. It cannot even be assumed that an expert on contemporary Soviet training will be an expert on 19th-century Russian training. Modern dance is equally subject to delusions, some of which it shares with ballet, including the notion that, because one has choreographed something in a style that is currently favored, one has achieved something praiseworthy. Of late, the plotless dance has reigned supreme. Yet copies of George Balanchine or Merce Cunningham are seldom as satisfying as the real thing. Now, sensing a shift in the aesthetic winds, some dancers are venturing into Neo-Expressionism. But tics and tremors will not in themselves produce masterpieces, just as, some years ago, few masterpieces were created by those choreographers who slavishly imitated the psychological dance-dramas of Antony Tudor or Martha Graham. Similarly, works choreographed about currently topical social or political matters are not inevitably good ones. Moral fervor, alas, is no guarantee of artistic excellence.

Some delusions of modern dancers arise from their art's own traditions. Modern dance has always prized originality and individuality. As a result, modern dance is creatively rich. Yet, in this time of aesthetic pluralism, when styles come and go with dizzying rapidity and when the media can almost instantly trumpet the news of each stylistic rise and fall around the world, the desire for originality may degenerate into a compulsion.

Choreographers may be tempted to adopt some bizarre manner of movement not because they find it expressive, but simply in order to get noticed. So, perhaps, one choreographer will come to specialize in ear-wiggling, while others will be known for neck-twisting or shoulder-shaking. And because of their obsession with originality, the ear-wigglers, neck-twisters and shoulder-shakers will not borrow from one another, with the result that the movement range of all three of these hypothetical choreographic schools will be impoverished — though undeniably "original." Newness is certainly something, but it is not invariably enough: novelty can wear off. Thus someone might learn to dance on the palms of the hands. And that would be quite a sight. But if choreographers cannot make dancing on the palms seem as rich in possibilities as, say, dancing on the toes, then the innovation will be of little value.

Experimental dancers should particularly avoid assuming that what is stimulating or challenging to perform is also interesting to behold. This delusion seems common among the most smug and least inventive exponents of improvisatory or task-oriented choreography. But, finally, doing and watching are separate activities.

REGARDING larger issues, it is delusory to believe that simple solutions can be found to all terpsichorean problems. Take the matter of contemporary ballet choreography. There appears to be general agreement that many recent ballet creations have been choreographically anemic. What can be done about this? Two drastic solutions have been proposed. One faction appears to hold that the way to restore ballet's health is for ballet companies to commission works from modern dancers. Another faction urges ballet to sever its connections with modern dance. Yet I suspect neither remedy is a cure-all. Similarly, though attempts to bring choreographers, composers and artists together ought to be welcomed, the current rage for large-scale collaborations should make no company director believe that all such unions of the arts will be felicitous. Some may be misalliances.

Dance fans could surely offer their own additions to this list. Yet, fortunately, though dance may suffer from delusions of grandeur, it remains a genuinely grand art. And it will continue to be so as long as there are dancers and choreographers of integrity who persevere in their craft and who devote themselves to visions, rather than to passing fads. It is also heartening that the dance world can laugh at itself. In recent seasons, there have been several satiric works (by Nina Martin and Stephanie Skura, among others) mocking the foibles of dancers, choreographers and promoters — and of dance writers, too. And that we have been able both to appreciate the justice and to chuckle over the wit of these jests may be a sign that although dance's delusions may be follies, they at least have not turned into manias. ■

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What Makes a Diva? Talent, Charisma and Worshipers

by Will Crutchfield

NEW YORK — On Sunday, if all goes as planned, Kathleen Battle will sing a recital at Alice Tully Hall at 3 P.M., Jessye Norman will sing a recital at the Metropolitan Opera at 5 and Montserrat Caballé and Marilyn Horne will give a joint concert at Avery Fisher Hall at 7:30. Even for New York, this is a little unusual.

There they are, four divas in three acts, neatly slotted in at Lincoln Center so that the opera buff whose purse and stamina permit can hear them sequentially, cumulatively. Faintly ludicrous similes suggest themselves: A three-ring circus, a three-course meal (American plan, with salad of delicate art songs, hearty main course of Strauss and sugary dessert of Italian bel canto).

And without question the four singers have their share of the foibles so easily ribbed by those who find the operatic diva a source of innocent merriment. Both Battle and Horne have fought tenaciously — not with each other — over the status-symbol of the No. 1 dressing room at the Met; Norman is from Georgia but speaks in what one interviewer called an "outrageously affected" British accent; no one can remember when Caballé last pronounced a whole word distinctly (in any accent) while singing in the upper quarter of her range, and she has canceled so many appearances (including her first three 1986 dates in New York, one by one) that it is a standard joke in the business that "Madame Caballé is available for only a limited number of cancellations this season."

Yet here too are four memorable artists who have brought deep artistic pleasure to the most discriminating members of the public. Battle has set new standards of beauty, poise and expressiveness for the whole race of high sopranos; Norman has embodied the great Classical figures (Dido, Cleopatra, Jocasta, Alceste) with unforgettable power and dignity; Caballé and Horne have joined in the noble recovery of a lost repertory and lost art of florid singing, while triumphing in operas as distant from that art as "Salome" and "Wozzeck."

They represent, in other words, the balance of caprice and seriousness, exasperation and inspiration, that has always marked the diva's role in the operatic world. And if opera could survive without divas, the chance of proving it hasn't arisen for a good quarter of a millennium.

Marilyn Horne.

What makes a diva?

First, a special brand of excitement. The contract between public and artist is succinctly expressed by Matthew Epstein, who rose from the ranks of fandom to power and influence in the operatic world as a manager and impresario: "Thrill us, and we will love you." It takes a special kind of woman to do this, he continues, "a very strong woman, who faces a whole house of people and by her bravura, her virtuosity, makes them submit to her. In a funny way the emergence of the diva was a beginning of women's liberation," since on the stage, it was all right for women to wield power.

An instantly recognizable vocal timbre is a crucial ingredient, as for any great singer: The regular operagoer never has to wait for the radio announcer to say "that was Marilyn Horne." With Caballé, the first high pianissimo will tell you. With Maria Callas, the first note, even the intake of breath in some cases.

Quite often these attributes coincide with musical art of real distinction — there are quite a few respected observers willing to use the word "genius" for Callas, while Marcella Sembrich at the turn of the century commanded the utmost regard for her musicianship and taste — but that is not a necessary qualification; charisma works in mysterious and sometimes undefinable ways.

Temperament, sometimes abrasive, sometimes frivolous, is frequently present. Divas who will fight over dressing rooms, make ferocious faces in the presence of photographers, break contracts or cancel appearances all add to the legend. Divas who take a stand for excellence at inconvenient junctures do not always endear themselves to impresarios, who may retell the incidents so as to bring them under the categories of abrasive and frivolous.

Much of this applies to all categories of popular operatic artists. The final ingredient, the one that finally sets the diva apart from her colleagues, is the simple corollary to the term itself. Diva means goddess; there are worshipers.

Gene Maggia, The New York Times

Kathleen Battle.

At the moment of an especially inspired performance, the true diva momentarily converts whole audiences. But the inner circle of the faithful forms a special sub-category, instantly recognizable, within the already small community of diehard opera fans.

Continued on page 9

TRAVEL

Spain's Cooking Renaissance

by Edward Schumacher

MADRID — While Americans are embracing traditional Spanish foods such as paella and gazpacho, Spaniards are increasingly turning to something else. Many are calling it new Spanish cuisine. There is no one definable taste or method. It is more a process, begun a decade ago and steadily growing, to lighten food while maintaining flavor, sometimes clear and simple, sometimes rich and earthy.

"A great renaissance is under way in Spanish cooking," said Inaki Oyarbide, chef at Principe de Viana, a popular Madrid restaurant and one of the pacesetters. "It is part of the great social and cultural changes taking place all over Spain." The new Spanish cuisine includes dishes such as Oyarbide's baked hake sitting atop a puréed green bell pepper sauce, a modern version of a traditional preparation. Or there is oxtail with a sage-flavored sauce of puréed green beans, leeks, onions and swiss chard, all favorite Spanish ingredients but traditionally used in more stew-like dishes.

Pedro Larumbe, the chef of Cabo Mayor in Madrid and winner of the 1985 Ministry of Culture prize as Spain's best chef, serves new-style specialties such as quail in a refined version of Spanish escabeche, a mixture of olive oil, wine vinegar, onions, thyme and toasted bay leaves more often used to marinate fish fillets.

One of the hottest new chefs is 30-year-old Javier Otaduy, who comes from the northern coastal region of Cantabria. In his Madrid restaurant, Peñas Arriba, he prepares updated dishes in the Cantabrian style, among them a poached sea bass in an egg-based saffron sauce, which also has links to Spanish Sephardic cuisine.

Much like nouvelle cuisine in France and the new styles of food preparation in the United States, the culinary trend in Spain stresses fresh, home-grown ingredients and light sauces that accent instead of mask the flavor, especially of seafood.

"You have to begin with a good materia prima," said Victor Merino, who owns Cabo Mayor. "Everything else is just refining a little and nothing more."

Spaniards have always eaten more seafood than meat. They may be second only to the Japanese in their knowledge of how to select and prepare fish. The new cuisine continues that tradition, whether the fish be grilled, baked, poached or, as in Andalusia, fried in clean-tasting batters.

Even small towns far from the coast receive fresh seafood almost daily from Spain's Atlantic and Mediterranean seaports. The offerings range from the familiar, such as halibut and sole, to the exotic, such as goose barnacles or percebes, razor clams called navajas and so many different types of lobsters, crayfish and crabs that menus often read like laundry lists.

With its emphasis on creativity, France's nouvelle cuisine has influenced the new generation of Spanish chefs, but as a distinctive cuisine, it is not practiced here.

"Nouvelle cuisine responded to a snobbishness," Otaduy said. "It crazily brought in foreign things that had nothing to do with the roots of a region. In that sense, it was false."

Then, too, Spain was for years on the margin of most international cultural and social trends. The death of Franco in 1975 dramatically changed that. There is today an openness and exuberance for ideas in all the creative and performing arts, the culinary arts included.

Meanwhile, the great economic strides of the last 20 years have given Spaniards more money to travel and indulge in what were once seen as luxuries — among them, fine food. Indeed, the quality of food, whether in markets, homes or in restaurants, has improved enormously.

LIFE styles have also changed. Spaniards still like large midday meals, but preparations to join the European Community prompted people to modernize their work habits and cut short their habitually long lunch breaks.

"No one takes a siesta anymore," Oyarbide said. "Spanish businessmen want to eat well, but they want to eat lighter foods and get back to work."

The new Spanish cuisine originated in the Basque country and Catalonia, two regions that historically have been open to the influences of other cultures and that geographically have been particularly susceptible to the influence of neighboring France.

The native cuisines of the two regions were also well suited to the philosophy of culinary reform, as seen in France and elsewhere. Basque cooking, for example, relies on sauces that are not thickened with flour. A Basque classic is salsa verde, which mixes large amounts of ground parsley with fish broth and olive oil.

Catalan food, which is similar to that of Provence in France, is as inventive with fish as it is with meats and poultry. Fish are often combined with ground hazelnut or almond sauces, while meats are typically prepared with cooked fruits, as in the Catalan oca con peras, or goose with pears.

This history, together with the emergence of the new generation of chefs, set the stage for culinary adventurism in the Basque and Catalan regions. In restaurants, the young chefs embraced the experimental attitude associated with nouvelle cuisine and started experimenting with their own local dishes.

The new Spanish cuisine eschews corn starch, flour and the like to thicken sauces. It has turned from the use of butter to the more traditional and healthier local olive oil. (Some of the best olive oils in the world can be found in Spain.) It has also introduced fish stock into more and more recipes.

Familiar ingredients are being combined in new ways, such as Galician crayfish with hongos, large flat mushrooms of Navarro. New ingredients are replacing old. In Madrid's Castilian restaurants, clams are being used instead of fatty pig knuckles and sausages in traditional bean stews.

There are even new preparations for old favorites, such as bonito, a tasty but greasy cousin of the tuna, which today might be leached by poaching in vinegar and water. And everywhere the search is on for the finest ingredients, such as sherry vinegars from Andalusia and emerald green virgin olive oils from Catalonia.

Although many of the country's young chefs are proponents of the new Spanish cuisine, the majority rebel against the idea of belonging to a culinary movement. Rather, they note that they are friends and that they taste each other's foods; in this sense, they insist, their cooking is evolving naturally and is not a fad.

The new cuisine has moved out of restaurants and into Spanish homes, partly because hired cooks have become scarce, leaving more middle- and upper-class families to cook for themselves.

Clara Maria Llamas, the owner of Madrid's prestigious Alambique Cooking School, is a patron of Spanish gastronomy, sponsoring annual exhibitions of Spanish cooking abroad. She has tried to encourage cooperation among the country's young chefs, secure in the belief that cooperation will not breed imitation. The cooking produced under the rubric new Spanish cuisine, she said, is sure to remain deliciously diversified. "It is," she explained, "the individualistic nature of our Spanish character." ■

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Robert Royal, The New York Times

Javier Otaduy of Peñas Arriba.

Pedro Larumbe of Cabo Mayor.

Verdi

Continued from page 7

Still, translated as "Gerusalemme," the opera failed to win a place in the Italian repertory; a recent production in French, by the Teatro Regio in Parma, was only the second staging in Italy within living memory.

Again, operagoers can chose: "I Lombardi" has undeniable power; its French version (revised far more extensively than some standard books on Verdi suggest) is more coherent and graceful. The Parma production, ill-staged by Renzo Giaccheri, was notable for the impassioned singing of Veriano Luchetti, as the hero Gaston, and the measured performance of the veteran Cesare Siepi as the wicked, then repentent Roger. In the first performances, Katia Ricciarelli was Hélène. When urgent personal matters called her away, she was replaced by the young Antonella Manotti, obviously overparted. The choreography by Giuseppe Carbone was execrable, but still it was possible to enjoy Verdi's lighthearted ballet music. All in all, the Regio made a brave essay and, though imperfect, the result was instructive, and for the devoted Verdian, enjoyable.

BOTH "Stiffelio" and "Jérusalem" were performed in new critical editions; so was the "Macbeth" that has just been given at the Teatro Carlo Felice in Genoa. This was not the 1865 Macbeth we usually hear today, but the original text of 1847, in an edition by the American scholar David Lawton. Here, the Lombardi-Jérusalem situation is reversed. The earlier opera is more coherent; the later, more rich. In the "Macbeth" heard in Genoa, there was all the Risorgimento Verdi, the chorus again echoing the style of "Nabucco." Some of the individual singing, too, was more florid. By 1865 when he revised the work, the composer was already thinking of "Don Carlos"; he was concerned with depths and nuances of character, even more than with action. But as the Genoa production proved, the first Macbeth is Verdi of the purist quality. Vicente Sardinero offered a bluff but musical portrait of the general, and Olivia Stapp was an effective Lady, though some of the coloratura gave her trouble. Paolo Washington, another veteran bass, was Banco.

From a managerial point of view all the Italian opera houses are in trouble (two members of the Genoa staff were officially charged with corruption while I was in the city); strikes have caused havoc in Florence and Turin; but the repertory seems to become more and more varied and fascinating, thanks to investigative musicologists — and to Verdi. ■

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

FEBRUARY CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90).
CONCERTS — Feb. 7 and 8: Vienna Philharmonic, Riccardo Muti conductor (Schubert, Bartok).
●Staatsoper (tel: 53.24.45).
OPERA — Feb. 2, 8, 11, 14: "Manon Lescaut" (Puccini).
Feb. 7, 10: "Tosca" (Puccini).
Feb. 13: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
●Tanz '86 international dance festival (tel: 57. 71.51).
BALLET — Feb. 15 and 18: "Roses," "Last Look," "Esplanade," (Paul Taylor).
Feb. 16 and 17: "Mercuric Tidings," "Runes" (Paul Taylor), "Teoria y Juego del Duende" (Pilar Rioja).
Feb. 19: "Könige und Königinnen," (Reinhild Hoffmann), "Bailes de Cuenta y Cascabel" (Pilar Rioja).
Feb. 20 and 21: "Föhn" (Reinhild Hoffmann).
Feb. 22 and 23: "Secret Pastures" (Bill T. Jones/Arnie Zane).
Feb. 24: "Eu Bahia," "Maracatu," "Black Orpheus" (Jelon Veira), "Wahlverwandtschaften" (Tom Shilling).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Atelier Hocq (tel: 538.64.12).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 7: Jean Pierre Hock "Mes Bateaux."
●Musée d'Ixelles (tel: 511.90.84).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 9: "1770-1830 Autour de néo-classicisme en Belgique."
●Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 733.96.10).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 28: "Women In Pharaonic Times."
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
EXHIBITIONS — From Feb 22: "Cappricio," Music and Art in the 20th Century. "Since Matisse," Color in French Art. Works by Bonnard, Dubuffet, Picasso and others.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
EXHIBITIONS — Feb. 4 to 19 Mar. 19 "The Human Head in Modern Sculpture."
Feb. 20 to April 27: "Art and Time."
To Feb. 26: "The Japanese Garden: Its Beauties and Traditions."
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 23: "Homage to Barcelona."
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11).
OPERA — Feb. 1,5,7,11: "Moses" (Rossini).
Feb. 4, 6, 14, 20: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).
Feb. 13, 15, 18: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
EXHIBITION — To March 31: "Reynolds."
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.75.02).
BALLET — Feb. 3, 5, 8, 12: "La Fille Mal Gardée" (Frederick Ashton).
Feb. 6 and 11: "Manon" (Kenneth MacMillan).
Feb. 19-21: "Frankenstein, The Modern Prometheus" (Wayne Eagling).
OPERA — Feb. 4, 7, 15: "Faust" (Gounod).
Feb. 10, 14, 18, 22: "Salome" (Richard Stranss).
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITION — Feb. 19-April 27: "Forty Years of Modern Art 1945-1985."
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — From Feb. 12: French 18th Century Drawings.
From Feb.26: Photographs by Roger Mayne.
To May 25: "British Watercolours."
To August: 17th Century Tapestries.

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — Feb. 13 to May 5: "Vienna 1880-1938."

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

The Cleveland Orchestra and Cleveland Chorus will tour Europe in February under the orchestra's music director, Christoph von Dohnanyi. Dates and cities scheduled are:

Feb. 5: London, Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91). (Schoenberg, Beethoven).
Feb.6: London, Barbican Centre (tel:638.41.41). (Mendelssohn, Mozart).
Feb.7: Antwerp.
Feb. 8 and 10: Brussels, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45). (Hartmann, Schumann).
Feb. 11. Bern.
Feb.12 and 13: Warsaw
Feb. 15 and 16: Vienna, Musikverein (Tel: 65.81.90).(Ives, Mozart, Schumann).
Feb.17: Linz.
Feb.18: Munich.
Feb.19: Zurich
Feb. 21 and 24: Paris, Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 42.61.19.83). (Strauss, Rodrigo).
Feb. 26: Berlin, Philharmonie (tel: 25.48.80). (Zemlinsky, Schumann).
Feb.27: Hamburg.

To Feb. 16: Henri Laurens, cubism, constuctions and collages.
●Centre de Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 42.71.26.16).
EXHIBITION — To March 31: "Homage to Paul Delvaux."
●Espace Claudine Brégnet (tel: 43.79.14.43).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 15: Photographs by Jean Rault and Yves Guillot.
●Mairie du XVIth Arrondissement (tel: 42.72.93.41).
To Feb. 19: Trompe L'Oeil, from the 17th to 20th centuries.
●Maison de L'Amerique Latine (tel: 42.22.97.60.).
EXHIBITION — To Jan. 28: 130 European and Latin American Artists: *(exhibition/sale to aid Mexican eathquake victims).*
●Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14).
Feb. 19 to April 13: "Giacometti."
●Musée Carnavalet (tel: 42.72.21.13).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 13: "The Cistercians in Paris."
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
EXHIBITIONS — Feb. 4-April 6: "Joseph Kutter, Luxembourg 1894-1941."
Feb. 13-April 6: "Bernard Saby"
●Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
To Feb. 3: "Anciens et Nouveaux": Works Aquired by the State 1981-85.
●Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 10: "Hommage to Pigalle (1714-1785)."
To Mar. 3: "Andrea Solario in France."
●Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).
Feb 6 to April 20: Rembrandt, Etchings.
●Musée du Prieuré, (St. Germain-en-Laye) (tel. 39.73.77.87).
To Mar. 2: "Le Chemin de Gauguin."
●Musée Rodin (tel:47.05.01.34).
To Mar. 17:"Drawings by Rodin."
●Opera (tel: 47.42.57.50).
BALLET — To Feb. 8: "Washington Square" (Ives, Nureyev).
OPERA — Feb. 2, 5, 7, 11, 14, 26: "La Traviata."
Feb. 27: "Medea" (Cherubini).
●Opera Comique (tel: 42.96.06.11).
OPERA — Feb. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten).
STRASBOURG, Palais de la Musique et des Congrès (tel: 88.35.03. 00).
OPERA — Feb. 2, 7, 9, 11: Oper du Rhin, "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).
BALLET — Feb. 4: "Swann Lake"
Feb. 5: "La Sylphide"
Feb. 7: "Der Blaue Engel"
OPERA — Feb. 2: "Don Giovani" (Mozart).
Feb. 6: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).
Feb. 8, 11, 14, 18: "Oberon" (Weber).
Feb. 9: "Tosca" (Puccini).
●Nationalgalerie: (tel: 2.66.6).
From Feb. 7: Francis Bacon retrospective.
●Philharmonie (tel: 25488-0).
CONCERTS — Berlin Philharmonic Orchestre — Feb. 4 and 8: Carlo Maria Giulini conductor (Schumann, Franck).
Feb. 11 and 12: Jiri Bertini conductor (Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff).
Feb. 22 and 23: Herbert von Karajan conductor (Hydn, Ravel).
COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81). OPERA — Feb. 8: "Die Fledermans" (Strauss).
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55).
OPERA — Feb. 2: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).
Feb. 4: "Longengrin" (Wagner).
Feb. 5 and 8: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
Feb. 6 and 13: "Wozzeck" (Berg).
Feb. 7: "Don Carlo" (Verdi).
●Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
From Feb. 2: "Toulouse-Lautrec and his World."
STUTTGART, Staatstheater, (tel:203.24.44).
BALLET — Feb. 3: "Lieder eines," "Isadora" (Béjart), "Brouillards" (Cranko/Debussy).
Feb. 4 and 8:"Onegin" (Cranko/Tchaikovsky).
Feb. 12, 17, 24: "Don Giovanni" (Béjart/Chopin), "Hommage à Bolshoi" (Cranko/A. Glasunow), "Gaîté Parisienne" (Béjart/Offenbach).
●Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
From Feb. 8: German Art in the 20th Century: Paintings, Sculpture 1905-1985.

HONG KONG

●Hong Kong Arts Festival (tel: 29.55.55).
BALLET — Feb. 11-13:"La Sylphide" (Lovenskjokd/Bournonville),"Symphony in D (Hydn/Jan Kylian).
Feb.14 and 15: "Othello" (Liszt-/Peter Darrell), "Remembered Dances (Janacek/Christopher Bruce), "Napoli Act III" (Gade-/Bournville).
CONCERTS — Feb. 3: Chinese Instrumental Ensemble, Liu Dehai pipa (Liu Dehai).
New London Consort — Feb. 5: "The Medieval Lyric."
Feb. 6: "Carmina Burana."
Feb. 18, 19, 21, 22: Minnesota Orchestra, Sir Neville Marriner conductor, Yefim Bronfman piano, Miklos Perenyi cello (Mussorgsky, Dvorak, Wagner).
Feb. 14-16: Medici Quartet (Haydn, Janacek, Debussy).
EXHIBITION — To March 9: "Henry Moore Retrospective."
JAZZ — Feb. 18-21: Dutch Swing College Band with the Victoria Jazz Band.
OPERA — Feb. 3, 5, 7: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
Feb. 4, 6, 8: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Britten).
RECITAL — Feb. 17 and 20: Cyprien Katsaris piano (Beethoven, Schubert).
THEATER — Feb. 3-8: "St. Joan" (Shaw).

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 52.99.47).
BALLET — Feb. 5, 7-9: "Mazapegul" (Amedeo Amodio/Azio Corghi), "Raymonda Pas De Dix" (Balanchine/A. Glaznov).
OPERA — Feb. 6-26: "I Vespri Siciliani" (Verdi)
FLORENCE, Bargello (tel: 21.08.01), and Gipsoteca.
To May 30: "Hommage to Donatello."
MILAN, Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13). EXHIBITION — To March 12: "Edvard Munch (1863-1944)"
ROME, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 679.03.89).
CONCERTS — Feb. 5: Orchestre Nationale de France, Lorin Maazel conductor (Debussy, Ravel).
Orchestra e Coro dell'Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia — Feb. 9-11: Antonio Garcia Navarro conductor (Dvorak, Saint-Saëns).
Feb. 16-18: Norbert Balatsch conductor, Sergio Perticaroli piano (Mortari, Händel).
VENICE, Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).
EXHIBITIONS — To Mar. 30: Daguerrotypes of Italy from John Ruskin's Collection. 19th Century Photographs of Venice.
●Ca' Rezzonico (tel: 70.99.09).
From Jan 18: Etchings, prints of Giambattista Tiepolo.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
CONCERTS — Concertgebouw Orchestra — Feb. 1: Bernard Haitink conductor, Vladmir Ashkenazy piano (Strauss, Rachmaninov).
Feb. 5-7: Bernard Haitink conductor, Matthias Maurer violin (Walton, Beethoven).
Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestre — Feb. 2: Thomas Sanderling conductor, Thomas Zehetmair violin (Wagner, Mozart).
Feb. 15-17: Edo de Waart conductor (Bruckner, Keuris).
RECITALS — Feb. 7: Lucia Swarts cello, Dido Keuning piano (Beethoven).
Feb. 8: Nana Mouskouri.
Feb. 11: Francisco Araiza tenor, Irwin Gage piano (Schubert).
Feb. 12: Dmitry Sitkovetsky violin, Bella Davidovich piano (Mendelssohn, Ravel).
●Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54).
BALLET — Feb. 11-16: "Hydn Symfonie" (Jan Linkens).
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
To May 11: Louis Ducros, "A Tour in Words and Watercolors, 1778."
●Theater Carré (tel: 22.52.25).
BALLET — Feb. 1 and 2: "Bacchanten" (Rijnders).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
●National Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).
EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 23: "American Images" (photography).
GLASGOW, City Hall (tel: 552.59.61). CONCERTS — Scottish National Orchestra — Feb. 8: Neeme Jarvi conductor (Strauss, Brahms).
Feb. 22: Sir Alexander Gibson conductor (Nielsen, Brahms).
●Theatre Royal (tel:331.12.34).
OPERA — Feb. 1: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).
Feb. 12, 15, 18, 20, 22: "Werther" (Massenet).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Centre Cultural de la Caixa (tel: 301. 11. 14).
CONCERTS — To Feb. 6: Festival of Romantic Music.
●Gran Teatre del Liceu (tel: 318.92..77).
OPERA — Jan. 26, 29: "Manon" (Massenet).
MADRID, Fundación Juan March (tel: 435.42.40).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 2: Repetitive Structures: 22 Works by Modern Artists.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Feb. 16: "Transformations in Sculpture: Four Decades of American and European Art."
●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — Through May 1: "Liechtenstein: The Princely Collections."
WASHINGTON D.C., National Gallery, (tel: 737.42.15).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 6: "The New Painting: Impressionism 1874-1886."

WEEKEND

LEISURE

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In the tradition of Agatha Christie, Blyth&Company *will offer for the first time across Europe a series of Murder Mystery Weekends in English. They represent both an intellectual challenge and great amusement to a small number of paying guests infiltrated by professional actors, amid the splendour of some of Europe's finest hotels and restaurants.*

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NICE - "Death by Descent", Château Eza, Château de la Chèvre d'Or. March 21-23
FLORENCE - "A Murderous Habit", the Villa San Michele, April 4-6.
GENEVA - "Guilty She Cried", Auberge du Père Bise, Talloires, April 11-13.
VIENNA - "A Vintage Affair", Hotel Schloss Dürnstein, April 18-20.
BRUSSELS - "Murder Most Foul", Relais du Marquis, Ittre. April 25-27.
FRANKFURT - "Crimes of Passion", Schlosshotel Kronberg, May 2-4.
PARIS - "Sing to Me a Lullaby", Aigle Noir, Fontainebleau. May 2-4.

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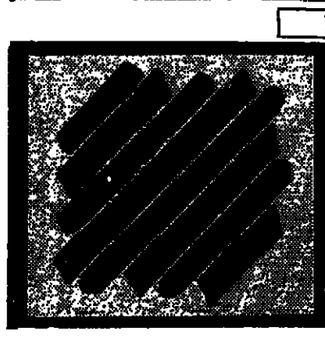

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DOONESBURY

ممكنا من الاصل

Verdi

Continued from page 7

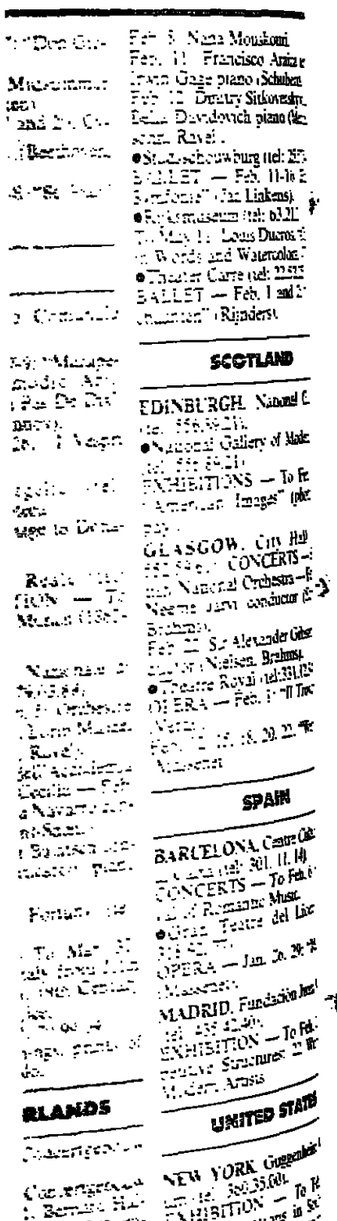
Still, translated as "Gerusalemme," the e... era failed to win a place in the Italian rep... tory; a recent production in French, by t... Teatro Regio in Parma, was only the seco... staging in Italy within living memory.

Again, operagoers can chose: "I Lo... bardi" has undeniable power; its Fre... version (revised far more extensively th... some standard books on Verdi suggest,... more coherent and graceful. The Parma pr... duction, ill-staged by Renzo Giacchieri,... notable for the impassioned singing of L... iano Luchetti, as the hero Gaston, and... measured performance of the veteran Ce... Siepi as the wicked, then repentent Roger. ... the first performances, Katia Ricciarelli... Hélène. When urgent personal mat... called her away, she was replaced by... young Antonella Manotti, obviously u... parted. The choreography by Giuseppe C... hone was execrable, but still it was pos... to enjoy Verdi's lighthearted ballet mu... All in all, the Regio made a brave essay ... though imperfect, the result was instruc... and for the devoted Verdian, enjoyable.

BOTH "Stiffelio" and "Jeruse... were performed in new critical e... tions; so was the "Macbeth" that ... just been given at the Teatro Carlo Felic... Genoa. This was not the 1865 Macbeth ... usually hear today, but the original ver... 1847, in an edition by the American sch... David Lawton. Here, the Lombardi-lik... lem situation is reversed. The earlier opera ... more coherent; the later, more rich. In ... "Macbeth" heard in Genoa, there was al... Risorgimento Verdi, the chorus again ta... ing the style of "Nabucco." Some of ... individual singing, too, was more flamb... 1865 when he revised the work, the compo... was already thinking of "Don Carlos"; ... was concerned with depths and nuance ... character, even more than with action. In ... the Genoa production proved, the first M... beth is Verdi of the purist quality. Vic... Sardinero offered a bluff but musical p... trait of the general, and Olivia Stapp w... effective Lady, though some of the colora... ra gave her trouble. Paolo Washington, ... other veteran bass, was Banco.

From a managerial point of view, Ita... Italian opera houses are in trouble; ... members of the Genoa staff were offic... charged with corruption while I was ... city; ill strikes have caused havoc in Flo... and Turin; but the repertory seems to ... come more and more varied and fascina... thanks to investigative musicologists — ... to Verdi.

William Weaver is a writer and tra... who lives in Italy.



FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Shopping Around Helps Hold Down Hotel Prices

by Roger Collis

ON the whole, it's the mug who pays full whack at a hotel these days," says Michael Lancaster, chairman of Phoenix Travel in London, a group that spent around $1.5 million on hotels in that city last year on behalf of its clients. This applies not only to executives benefiting from corporate deals with agencies or hotel chains but to the independent business traveler on a modest budget. Everyone should be able to save at least 5 percent and sometimes as much as 50 percent off the "rack-rate," or walk-in rate, at most hotels, depending on where you go and the time of year. Benefits can come not only as cash but as privileges such as a double for the price of a single, fast check-in, late check-out, and other frills. Sometimes you can get both savings and frills.

The reason is that hotel rooms are discounted in the same way as airline seats and in many cases the potential savings can be greater. According to Colin Fittall, marketing manager at Hogg Robinson, London-based specialists in business travel, hotel costs may be as high as 60 percent of travel budgets if meals and drinks are included.

And most hotel prices have been increasing at a much faster rate than airline travel. Just one example is the Montparnasse-Park Hotel in Paris, which according to Room Centre, a hotel booking agency, is charging 1,100 French francs for a single room compared to 755 French francs a year ago. If you book it through Room Centre, it will cost only 720 francs. Yet many people pass up such deals. "Business travelers often buy less efficiently than the British holiday-maker and they are a lot less price conscious," says Brian Donnelly, commercial director of Pickfords Travel Ltd.

The so-called corporate rate, which can run from 10 to 30 percent off the rack-rate for different hotel chains and individual properties, originated as a means of rewarding frequent customers. In some cases you have to guarantee a certain volume of business; in others the corporate rate is available to anyone who applies. For example, Sheraton (470 hotels in 55 countries) requires 150 room-nights a year to qualify for its SET program, which offers discounts of 8 to 15 percent plus the usual frills; Westin (57 hotels, mainly in the United States and Far East) offers a corporate discount of 10 to 30 percent which varies from hotel to hotel "to our better customers" for whom they like to keep a "few benefits up our sleeve." (Westin, incidentally, gives a 50 percent weekend discount to anyone who stays on Friday, Saturday or Sunday, a maximum of three nights.)

Hilton International (90 hotels outside the United States) gives a corporate discount at all its hotels in return for 1,200 room-nights, in a specific region for 500 room-nights; local arrangements, say in one property, can be negotiated for a lesser commitment. Hilton Hotels Corp. (a separate company with 250 hotels in the United States) offers a corporate rate without commitment to the public at large. This ranges from 22 percent at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York to 6 percent for the New York Hilton. However, this applies to the 40 percent "most available" medium- to high-priced rooms, which may mean that you pay more than the minimum rack-rate. Some hotels are starting to be more selective in giving corporate rates; most prefer to hand out benefits under frequent traveler programs instead.

While the large corporations can cut the best deals by negotiating directly, Arthur Lyddall, travel manager at Chevron in London, says: "There are hotels where I'm placing 1,000 bed-nights a year, where I get 25-30 percent off the published rates." This approach can sometimes make sense for the small business or even the independent traveler. You may have more purchasing clout than you think if you concentrate on one chain. If you travel a lot to a particular city, consider patronizing just one hotel. Even 15 to 20 room-nights a year (don't forget to take meals, entertaining and conferences into account) may make you a special customer, especially for a smaller property. Remember that hotel managers always hold a few rooms back for favored guests.

There are times when availability becomes more important than price — during the Paris Automobile Salon or the Frankfurt Book Fair for example. The hotel business is seasonal and varies from city to city. For example, it's easy to get a 50 percent discount in Singapore, which has a glut of hotel rooms. Hong Kong is harder, while in Oslo, a seller's market, there is little point arguing about price.

A good business travel agent should be able to get you the corporate rate or better at hotels with which they have a volume discount arrangement. This saves you time and trouble. The only snag is that they may expect you to buy all your travel through them. This is the case with American Express, which says it can get corporate discounts of up to 30 percent at 2,500 hotels around the world if you are a client of its business travel service. Hogg Robinson claims to offer better discounts at 8,000 hotels than the hotels' own corporate rates, or than companies can negotiate themselves, through Woodside, a Boston-based consortium of travel agents. Discounts can be up to 50 percent, and according to Fittall, the agency is "quite happy for companies or individuals to trade on hotel purchasing alone."

Another option is to book through a specialized hotel agency such as Room Centre or Expotel, both based in London, which can offer corporate rates at hotels throughout the world. Expotel, the largest, deals mainly with Britain; Room Centre publishes a list of U.K. rates twice yearly, and an overseas guide to rates at 700 hotels. You can book by phone or telex and there is no need for prepayment. Room Centre is planning to open offices in Paris and Frankfurt. If you've negotiated your own discount rates, you can store them in the Room Centre computer so when you phone to book, they will use whichever rate is most favorable.

Some hotel agencies specialize in a particular region. For example, Reliance Tours, based in Kuala Lumpur, with offices in London, Toronto, Tokyo, Sydney, Hong Kong, Bangkok and San Francisco, offers 20 to 24 percent off rack-rates at 47 hotels in the Far East. A disadvantage is that you have to pay in advance.

For the independent traveler, an excellent source for discounts is membership in the International Airline Passengers Association, which has negotiated corporate rates of 6 to 40 percent at 3,600 hotels around the world. For 830 hotels, mostly independent properties, discounts can be as high as 40 to 50 percent, sometimes better than you can get elsewhere.

Whatever discount you are offered, it may not be the best you can get. Even the best agencies can't give you a good deal on all hotels. So shop around. It never hurts to ask for a discount. Half an ounce of chutzpah can go a long way. ■

Corporate clout is basic; chutzpah also does the job

What Makes a Diva?

Continued from page 7

They are fanatical in their devotion, encyclopedically thorough (though rarely broad) in their knowledge. They live for their chosen goddess (or in the case of non-unitarians, their chosen few). They can tell you the key in which Renata Tebaldi sang "O del mio dolce ardor" on her last tour; where and when Caballé first sang an opera by Dvorak; what was on the program of Magda Olivero's Amsterdam concerts in 1959; precisely how high Callas could still sing as of what date.

They are zealously protective, yet at the same time seem sometimes to savor and even revel in the fading of glory: There is an especially lively market for pirated recordings of grand dames past their prime, even past their retirement, and one has known some collectors to play a particularly bad note again and again for perverse delectation. Some votaries will put their faith in a rising star, hoping to shine with reflected light to come. Already in the galleries of Carnegie Hall one can find seminarians, so to speak, vacillating between Aprile Millo and Susan Dunn as the next high priestess of Verdi.

(These are the sects devoted to living or recent divas. Those who celebrate the rites of Melba, Ponselle, Muzio and Tetrazzini sometimes look down on them just a bit for being so easy to please — while there are others yet, mystics of obscure denomination, who speak in tongues, saying no name more recognizable than Abendroth, Cobelli, Kruszelnicka, Pandolfini, Ader.)

The history of the diva is not quite as old as that of opera. In the days of the high Baroque, male castrato sopranos were the beneficiaries of such intensive and specialized training from childhood forward that only the most extraordinary female singers could approach their vocal technique. It was occasion for special comment (and sometimes for dismissal, depending on the vanity of the castrato whose status was threatened) if a prima donna provoked as much audience response as the primo uomo. But the long, gradual progress toward naturalism in opera and the concomitant decline of castration left natural sopranos in the ascendant by roughly Mozart's time.

The new heroines were not slow to realize that their primacy in the public's eye could find its reflection in the distribution of the public's money. The financial demands of Angelica Catalani (1780-1849) ruined more than one impresario; in the end her husband filled that function, producing opera according to his maxim, "My wife and four or five puppets, that's all you need."

Catalani eventually became something of a laughingstock, but more than half a century after her heyday, the universally respected and admired Adelina Patti still took what would be today a shocking proportion of the operatic budget (14,000 francs out of a total outlay of 16,000 for "La Traviata" in Nice, 1886, for instance).

Even by the early years of our own century, leading sopranos at the Metropolitan were paid, on a very rough average, 5 to 15 times as much as the maestros who conducted them for each performance. When Amelita Galli-Curci came to the Met in 1921 it was for $3,000 a performance. Marcella Sembrich, who sang there until 1909, was described in the promotional brochure of her first recordings as earning up to $2,000 for singing one group of songs in a mixed concert. And recordings themselves were staggeringly remunerative — the soprano Alma Gluck told her young protégée Grace Moore one day in the '20s that the Rolls-Royce in which they were riding had just been bought for $20,000 out of a Victor royalty check for five times that amount.

The celebration of opera's prima donnas is sometimes looked down upon as somehow beneath the dignity of a serious musician; anyone who finds himself feeling that way should read for edification Wagner or Goethe on Wilhelmine Schröder-Devrient, Verdi or Wolf on Adelina Patti, Bernard Shaw on Giulia Ravogli or Emma Calvé. Or listen to the best records (to bring the list into the 20th century) of Nellie Melba, Amelita Galli-Curci, Rosa Ponselle, Zinka Milanov, Joan Sutherland, Beverly Sills or Maria Callas.

CALLAS, of course, is the great example of the diva phenomenon in modern times. It is not a matter of fond recollection; she is adored, studied, venerated, imitated, sold, demythified, posthumously exploited — and seriously discussed by observers who seek to understand the nature of her contribution. Twenty years after her last appearance on the operatic stage and a decade after her death, every commercial record she ever made remains readily available in the stores; large portions of her output are already being transferred to compact disk, a commercial acknowledgment conferred on no other retired or deceased singer.

Moreover any tape, however dim or fragmentary, of a live Callas performance will find enough of a market to justify pressing a run of "pirate" records — some of which have by now sold in the tens of thousands and been re-pressed and reissued in numerous formats. (Repackaging is popular: Every year, Callas material already available comes out again with new covers or new couplings, because there are some adherents who will buy each distinguishable edition.)

What do the worshipers get out of this? What special pact is theirs, beyond the exchange of affection for excitement that is transacted with the general opera public? A complex and many-faceted symbiosis exists; the goddesses need their believers, and in some cases the need extends to a willingness to permit personal contact.

"The fans provide the unconditional love the singers need to go on night after night," says John McGlinn, whose work as a musicologist and conductor specializing in Jerome Kern was preceded by an adolescent period of diva fandom. "They can feed off the adulation, and in turn the fans can feel fulfilled by giving it. There is a pre-made atmosphere to which one can belong by giving love, and it draws people who perhaps do not have much of that in their 'real' lives." Adoration of an ideal offers the possibility of returned love without the threat or difficulty of closeness. And it's likelier to happen in opera than anywhere else because of the extreme, heightened quality of emotional expression inherent in the art.

But the stilted terms on which the relationship exists do not preclude depth of feeling on either side. Here, for instance, is Birgit Nilsson at the time of her Metropolitan performances with the unadmiring Herbert von Karajan, showing a vulnerable side that never found its way into her interviews, but poured out in a handwritten letter to a young admirer she had never met: "If it were not for my beloved public I would not sing any more in New York. You must understand how difficult it is to perform with someone who does not want you." From the worshipers comes the necessary guarantee of always, always wanting.

In this kind of contact one may feel a note of sadness, but it is an insensitive observer who feels derision. Yet the faithful flock of the prima donna is a prime object of critical derision.

Some diva-worshipers, no doubt, really don't care whether the opera in which their idol appears has been hacked to shreds, whether any innovative or unusual instructions from the composer have been heeded, whether the drama that inspired his music is communicated. They would be content with Catalani and her four or five puppets. No doubt some of the divas share their attitude. And it is perfectly right for serious opera lovers and scholars to do battle against this camp — as long as they don't win. ■

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TRAVEL

'Snow-Holing' and Other Winter Lessons

by Sue Armstrong

Breakfast in a snow-hole.

AVIEMORE, Scotland — A hole in the snow may seem a strange place to spend the night if you are not an eskimo. But it is the safest place if you're walking for a few days in a white landscape, or if bad weather should cut you off from home and hearth on a day's skiing.

"Snow-holing" is therefore one of the lessons taught at Glenmore Lodge, an outdoor training center near here, where the winter program offers courses in practically everything you might want to do in the hills, from all types of skiing and hill-walking to snow and ice climbing, navigation and avalanche survival. That there is a need for training in basic skills for winter sports enthusiasts has been amply demonstrated this year by the deaths of 15 people in separate avalanche accidents in less than a week in the Alps and the Scottish Highlands.

Moreover, anyone who has become lost on a ski trail or mountain track and sensed the supreme indifference of the wide sky and rolling hills to personal survival would testify to the desirability of a deeper understanding of the environment and of survival techniques than most possess.

"It comes down to education and awareness of problems," said Peter Cliff of Glenmore, leader of Cairngorm Mountain Rescue, which has been very active already this season. "Every weekend here we meet people with hundreds of pounds worth of brand new equipment, whereas they'd be better off spending a fiver on a book [on avalanches]." Or joining a course at the lodge.

Glenmore sits in a pine forest at the foot of the Cairngorm plateau, one of the biggest stretches of wilderness in Britain, where neither roads nor buildings other than the odd shepherd's stone shelter interrupt the continuity of mountain peaks and rocky gullies. To attend one of the courses at the lodge — which range from a few days of intensive instruction to two weeks — is to enter a world of hefty boots, laden backpacks and chocolate bars, where the weather report assumes real importance, everyone gets tanned or weather-beaten, and the pub is not half as attractive as an early night in bed.

Working on a snow-hole.

But though the days are action-packed, Fred Harper, principal of the lodge, explains that the aim is to impart skills, not to test endurance. The teaching style is one of encouragement, not of challenge. This is just as well for when I, a soft city journalist, went to Glenmore simply to record the experiences of others as they returned to the fireside, I found myself expected to join in. Outfitted in alien gear and with spiky crampons strapped to my backpack, I was handed a spade and expected to sleep a night in the snow with everyone else. I would not otherwise have experienced the extraordinary camaraderie. Any one course might have lawyers, doctors, teachers, policemen, plumbers and advertising executives rubbing shoulders on a mountain slope, but social and professional barriers evaporate when there is a common purpose.

By nightfall our chosen site high on a hillside above the lodge looked like a rabbit warren, as groups of twos and threes dug holes roomy enough to cook supper over spirit stoves, to store gear and to stretch out fully for the night. After dinner, gathering in the biggest snow hole in the warren, we drank mugs of whiskey and snow by candlelight as our damp clothes steamed, tired muscles eased, and tales were told — the winter equivalent of sitting around the the summer campfire. Icy stars were visible through the entrance of our cave, and clouds scudded past in the high wind, but we were surprisingly warm.

Over the next few days we learned fundamental tips of survival, including how to navigate with a map and compass when snow is "whiting out" visual points of reference. Meanwhile we learned something of the magic of mountains from our instructor, Tim, who knew all the names and legends of the peaks around us that glistened one moment in the sun and the next lowered under snow-laden clouds. The weather in the Highlands is the among most fickle and testing in Europe's mountains.

Tim had never seen the ghost of the shepherd that haunts Ben Macdhui, Scotland's second highest mountain, but he showed us the memorial to two airmen who crashed in a small plane near the summit 40 years ago. We saw, too, a small lake, the highest patch of water in Britain, which has thereby attracted all kinds of eccentric attention from people anxious for a mention in the Guinness Book of Records: Swimmers have swum it; sailors have sailed it and a sub-aqua team has tried to find a place deep enough to submerge in it.

BACK at the lodge in the comfortable common room with a big fire, the evenings are the time for talks by the instructors on mountain craft, or their own adventures in the Alps, Himalayas or Andes. The deputy principal, Roger O'Donovan, spoke to us of learning to read a new environment. The eskimos, he said, have 50 different words for snow, showing how finely tuned they are to a landscape others would consider featureless. Learn to trust your human instincts and don't put too much faith in instruments, especially maps, we were advised, and O'Donovan showed us a contour map he'd picked up in Pakistan which had rivers flowing uphill, and the height of mountains marked as plus or minus 1,000 meters.

Glenmore takes its job and the great outdoors seriously and a prime aim is to enhance the position of environmental education in Scotland's schools by training teachers and outdoor instructors. But the catholic range of its courses is designed to encourage the people from all walks of life to expand their horizons. All special equipment is provided by the lodge, which caters for every level of ability from the complete novice to the aspiring professional. Thus family groups can split up according to level of skills and and interests while sharing a holiday in the Highlands.

Apart from gaining practical knowledge of safety on the ski slopes and mountain paths, what is the visitor to Glenmore most likely to get out of a course? "A period of time in a stunning environment where the everyday preoccupations of business, moneymaking, politics and domesticity seem irrelevant, and more fundamental needs of existence occupy the mind," reflected one visitor. "You learn something about yourself in an alien enviroment, but this experience has definitely made wild places seem less alien and daunting." ■

Sue Armstrong is a journalist based in Brussels.

Photos by: Bischof, Burri, Capa, Cartier-Bresson, Erwitt, Hass, and other Magnum photographers.

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Lonrho's pre-tax profits of over £158 million are a record for the group

R W Rowland, Chief Executive

Dear Shareholder,

Among the financial results for the year, shareholders will be glad to see record earnings per share -25·6p- and strong cash balances in excess of two hundred million pounds. In fact, everything's up, including — at last — the share price. Lonrho has had a good year.

The largest financial institution in Japan, Nomura, led a very successful convertible bond issue for Lonrho during 1985. We would like to be among the first British companies to establish stronger links with the great Japanese trading houses in the Pacific basin, and are researching opportunities to do so.

At the year end, pre-tax profits reached a new high of £158·3 million on a turnover of £2·6 billion. I am sure that shareholders will join me in appreciation of the sustained efforts which the Company has made worldwide. The vast majority of Lonrho's enterprises are growing individually, under enthusiastic long-term management. The Company welcomes shareholders, who, when they travel, take an opportunity to visit the estates, factories, and hotels of the Lonrho Group, in which they have invested.

Looking back over the year, I would highlight the excellent market progress of Volkswagen/Audi (U.K.). Sales of vehicles reached one hundred and twenty thousand. You may be less familiar with the name of Kühne and Nagel, the worldwide handlers and shippers, which has continued to make an astonishing recovery in the five years since joining the Group. The long-standing relationship between Kühne and Nagel and the countries of the Eastern bloc offers Lonrho many potential trading opportunities in future years, as trade between East and West is, in my opinion, on the brink of an expansion.

This year saw the conclusion of Sir Freddie Laker's claim against British Airways and other defendants in an out-of-court settlement in America. The happy association with Sir Freddie, which continues, has been and is of great value to the Group.

Lonrho has successfully led the financing of a 160 million U.S. Dollar development of the Ashanti mine in Ghana, which operates very productively with the strong support and encouragement of the Ghana Government. This input of additional capital will result in a production increase of fifty per cent., to over thirty thousand ounces per month, from one of the richest gold mines outside South Africa.

During the year, the Government of Moçambique invited your Company to study the recommissioning of several large scale agricultural estates, as part of the programme to revitalise the economy. Shareholders will be pleased to hear that the pipeline through Moçambique to Zimbabwe has operated peacefully and profitably through the year, and is now additionally carrying aviation fuel.

The nationalised tea estates in Tanzania were this year all returned to the Company, by a negotiated agreement which the Directors felt to be fair and satisfactory, and are once again under Lonrho management. Expanding in many countries, Lonrho continues to be Africa's largest food producer.

Over the twenty five years during which I have worked for your Company, the policy of continuous development and investment in Africa has proved a happy and rewarding one, in spite of the many forecasts to the contrary. Although Lonrho has expanded into the Americas and in Europe, yours is still the largest and most widely established Company on the African continent.

Reports of the various divisions of the Group follow, and outstandingly active sectors have been Hotels and Casinos and Mining and Refining, which I hope you will have the time to read. The Directors look forward to welcoming you at the Annual General Meeting on April 8th — a short film of the varied interests of the Lonrho Group is shown at 11.30 a.m., half an hour before the formal start of the proceedings, and new shareholders may find this a useful introduction.

MINING AND REFINING

For eight successive years we have increased platinum production. Further expansion planned for the end of this year will result in output of platinum group metals of 270,000 ounces, double that of 1981. Operating margins are excellent, and these will be further enhanced by the plant refining rhodium, ruthenium and iridium, and by the copper/nickel refinery just completed and now being commissioned. All these increases and improvements have been self-financed by funds generated from operations.

The present scale of platinum mining involves treating over 2 million tonnes of ore per annum and mining 120 acres of hard rock seam less than forty inches thick. In order to do this, twenty one miles of underground tunnels are blasted annually.

Shaft headgear — Western Platinum, Marikana.

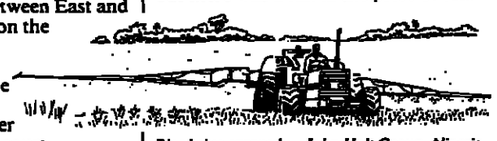
Group gold production has increased 5% to 419,000 ounces. In addition to the expansion at the Ashanti gold mine we are also increasing the production of three mines in Zimbabwe.

The first of two large shaft systems to exploit the extensive gold reserves of Eastern Gold Holdings, the major new mine partnered by the Anglo-American Corporation, has been completed to a depth of 7,400 feet. Production is scheduled for April 1987, and will rise to exceed 400,000 ounces of gold annually. We hold 36% in this important mine.

AGRICULTURE

The results of the Group's seven sugar estates continue to be restrained by the low level of world prices and severe transport problems in Malawi, where two large estates are situated. However, profitability has improved with markedly good performances being recorded by the Swaziland and Mauritius operations.

In Malawi, the tea crop reached 4·6 million kilogrammes during the year, but there was a fall in the price of tea.



Rice being sprayed — John Holt Group, Nigeria.

In Kenya, sales of wattle extract amounted to over 4,700 tonnes.

Other large-scale farming operations in East Africa are wheat, maize and seed maize crops, soya beans, coffee and coffee warehousing, root vegetables, dairy products and pork. In Zimbabwe alone sales from the herd were nearly 11,000 head of beef cattle. The total herd strength in Africa is now 110,000.

The farms and estates are so varied and widespread that they experience very different weather cycles, but it is possible to generalise to the extent of saying that rainfall — the critical factor in Africa — has been reasonable to good. We have recently reacquired a majority shareholding in the well-run Mufindi Tea Estates in Tanzania.

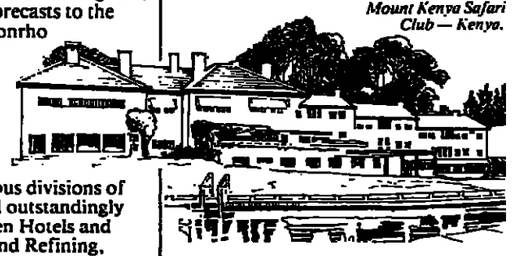
Kalangwa Estates in Zambia was affected by unfavourable weather conditions and the poor performance of the dairy division.

Coffee picking — Vumba Coffee Estate, Zimbabwe.

HOTELS AND CASINOS

Major hotels in the popular tourist destinations of Bermuda, The Bahamas, and Acapulco form the Princess Group, wholly-owned by Lonrho. The strength of the dollar caused some drift of American tourists to Europe this year, but nevertheless profits were excellent at U.S.$37 million.

Mount Kenya Safari Club — Kenya.



The tremors experienced in Acapulco as an effect of the Mexican earthquake did not injure the town or the Princess Hotel materially, and the company was able to assist in relieving hardship in the State of Guerrero by furnishing emergency supplies.

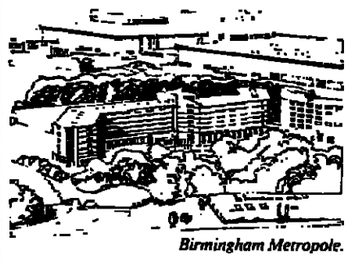
The policy of the Princess Group as a whole is to invest continuously in new facilities and up-grading, since our competitor for tourist business is the efficient hotel sector of the United States economy. This year a major programme began in Bermuda, concentrated on the luxurious Southampton Princess, where all the rooms will be further improved, and restaurants re-designed.

In The Bahamas the Princess Hotel has wholly taken over the management and ownership of the adjoining Casino, and with the energetic direction of Sir Freddie Laker has organised four special rate charter flights a day from the Southern States, which is proving very attractive to tourists. The Casino is designed to attract the fun gambler, and has a huge variety of "State of the Art" slot machines.

Among hotels belonging to the Metropole Group in the United Kingdom, the London Metropole did best, with record profits. The Birmingham Metropole — by far the largest hotel in the United Kingdom outside the capital — was host to five hundred conferences, but the lower level of exhibitions during the year at the adjoining National Exhibition Centre somewhat reduced occupancy at Britain's top conference hotel. A new conference centre with the latest equipment is currently being added, to maintain this dominant position.

The results of the Casino sector fell short, in part attributable to the closure of Crockford's during the summer months for re-decoration. The directors and management feel that 1986 will be much improved. The ten clubs represent a large share of the United Kingdom casino market, with a combined 'drop' of over £250 million last year.

Birmingham Metropole.



MOTOR DISTRIBUTION

A number of new products were introduced this year, including a four-wheel drive Quattro option across the entire Audi range, and the desirable 16 valve Golf GTI and Scirocco.

The Group is also sole importer of MAN and Volkswagen commercial vehicles. Sales of MAN trucks were lifted by 40% compared to 1984.

V.A.G (U.K.) achieved a record year in terms of both profit and volume of passenger cars and parts. The company increased its market share to just under 6%, to maintain its position as the leading importer of European cars.

Jack Barclay, the well-known distributor of Rolls and Bentleys, did well throughout the year. The distinguished Berkeley Square showrooms continue to be a London landmark for residents and visitors alike.

The Dutton-Forshaw Group distributes British Leyland vehicles and Jaguar cars, and has now commissioned a number of specialised locations for the expanding sales and servicing of Jaguars.

The launch of the SEAT range of cars in the United Kingdom occurred in November 1985 amid very favourable press comment.

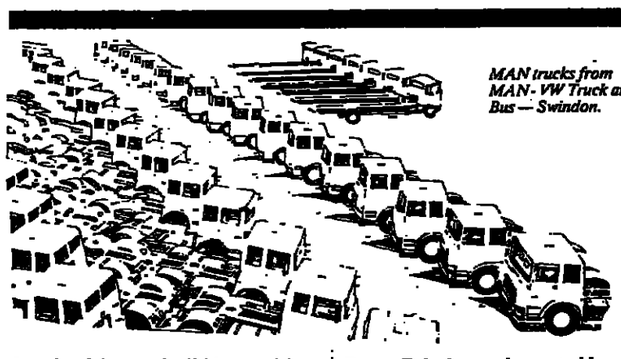
Agricultural machinery has long been an interest of the Lonrho Group.

SEAT cars at London Motor Fair.

1985 AT A GLANCE

	1985	1984
Turnover	**£2,586m**	£2,367m
Profit before tax	**£158.3m**	£135.4m
Profit attributable to shareholders	**£67.6m**	£55.0m
Earnings per share	**25.6p**	20.9p
Dividends per share	**12.0p**	11.0p
Cash balances	**£211m**	£126m

The seventy-seventh Annual General Meeting of Lonrho Plc will be held at the Great Room, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. on Tuesday, 8th April, 1986 at 11.30 a.m.



MAN trucks from MAN-VW Truck and Bus — Swindon.

Deutz-Fahr is now imported by us to the United Kingdom, and customers are enthusiastic.

At Saville Tractors, the newly acquired Case-I.H. industrial equipment franchise is progressing.

In Kenya the Toyota, Mitsubishi truck and Massey Ferguson franchises all took the lead in their particular sectors, with overall sales increased by 70%.

Power Equipment in Zambia has won Massey Ferguson's world export award for sales of agricultural equipment.

Lonrho continues to be agents and distributors in many countries in Africa for Mercedes Benz, Toyota, Peugeot, Volkswagen, Audi, British Leyland, General Motors and several other manufacturers.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Circulation of the *'Glasgow Herald'* continued to grow throughout the year, culminating in a record September.

Main printing presses at The Observer — St. Andrew's Hill, EC4.

The *'Evening Times'* also achieved significant circulation increases.

The *'Glasgow Herald'* is Scotland's leading quality national daily newspaper and, once again, Outram journalists have won numerous press awards, including "Journalist of the Year" and "Specialist Writer of the Year". The *'Evening Times'* also won the "Premier British Newspaper Design Award 1985".

'The Observer' consolidated its position and reputation.

The Group's provincial newspaper company, Scottish & Universal Newspapers, has had a highly successful year, with 18 of its 21 titles showing increases over the previous year.

All divisions of Holmes McDougall performed well, despite continuing difficult trading conditions.

Greenaway Harrison, the security printers, continue to be the largest printer of Annual Reports and Accounts in the United Kingdom. The Lonrho annual report for 1984 received a merit award from the premier trade magazine *'Printing World'*.

Harrison & Sons printed the stamps which won, for the third successive year, the "Premier International Philatelic Award" for stamp design and won Italy's "Golden Stamp Award" for the most beautiful stamp.

Following the acquisition of Wiggins Teape Orchard, the enlarged Harrison Decorative Papers is now the largest United Kingdom producer of printed decorative papers to the furniture industry with around 50% of the United Kingdom market.

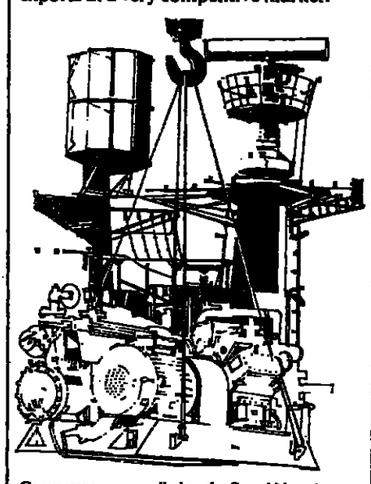
British Film Year commemorative issue by the British Post Office — 4 of a series of 5 stamps printed by Harrisons — High Wycombe.

ENGINEERING

All the companies in the steel processing division of Firsteel earned a return on capital of over 30%.

Within the engineering division, Charles Roberts Engineering has introduced a general purpose tanker and an aircraft refuelling tanker, sales of which augur well for future growth. Tollemache is now established in the field of waste treatment and its conversion into fuel. Lightfoot Refrigeration enjoyed another very profitable year.

The Group's United Kingdom office equipment manufacturer, Sheer Pride, increased turnover and quadrupled exports in a very competitive market.

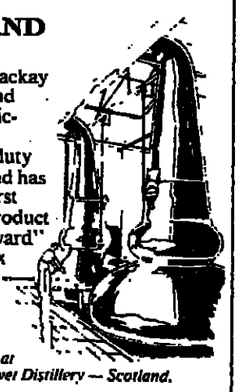


Compressor as supplied to the Royal Navy by Lightfoot Refrigeration — Wembley.

In Zambia the construction company, Delkins, has just completed an excellent scheme in Kitwe comprising a shopping precinct and residential flats. Vitretex Paints has now entered the export market with sales to Zimbabwe. In Zimbabwe, W. Dahmer and Co. sold their locally manufactured buses and trucks well, with a number being exported.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Whyte & Mackay has made sound progress, particularly in the international duty free market and has received the first "Duty Free Product of the Year Award" at the 1985 Tax Free World Exhibition.



Malt whisky stills at Tomintoul Glenlivet Distillery — Scotland.

The company has also developed a ten-year old single Highland Malt for Marks & Spencer. Independent research assesses Whyte & Mackay "Special" as the sixth largest Scotch whisky brand.

Whyte & Mackay has been unaffected by the industry's current stock surpluses. All three Highland Malt Distilleries have maintained normal working throughout the year.

Profits from French wine interests in Bordeaux and the Loire showed an encouraging improvement over the previous year. A continuing programme to improve the quality and reputation of our wines and to strengthen the marketing organisation throughout the world will yield benefits over the next few years.

The Group now operates 19 breweries in partnership with African Governments and municipalities, producing traditional high-protein beer.

In Zambia, the bottling company is investigating the production of drinks from locally produced fruits, in addition to bottling Coca-Cola. The Group also operates three Pepsi-Cola bottling plants in Nigeria.

Château Rausan-Segla — Bordeaux.

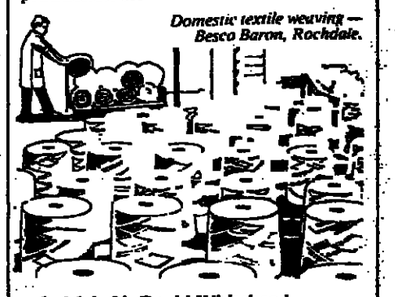
TEXTILES

Lonrho Textiles has improved further, substantially increasing profits over last year. This has been achieved through a strong retail performance from the company's 250 outlets, trading as Brentfords, Accord and John Wilson, and by increased efficiency in the factory.

David Whitehead and Sons' operations in the United Kingdom continued to do well with trading profits 29% ahead of last year extending a five year record of profit growth.

David Whitehead in Zimbabwe has had a very successful year helped by a combination of buoyant local demand, increased exports and greater production efficiencies.

Domestic textile weaving — Besco Baron, Rochdale.



In Malawi, David Whitehead increased its export revenue by 123% with over 11 million metres of cloth being exported to twelve countries.

KÜHNE & NAGEL

The Kühne & Nagel Group of companies, operated in partnership with Mr Klaus Kühne, had another year of excellent performance. Considerable contributions were made by Kühne & Nagel companies in Europe, Canada, U.S.A. and the Far East.

Kühne & Nagel is expanding its network of travel agencies by acquisitions and opening travel offices in a number of countries.

Kühne & Nagel have intensified their activities in countries where they anticipate an above-average growth of their market share, including China, India, Brazil and Scandinavia, where joint ventures and new offices have been established.

FINANCE, GENERAL TRADE AND AIRCRAFT

Baumann Hinde, the Group's cotton merchanting company, traded profitably in the face of an unstable market arising out of a large global cotton surplus.

The Group's insurance division, F.E. Wright, made significant progress in many areas of its business and current trading conditions are good.

Gulfstream III — one of the Group operated aircraft.

John Holt's confirming operations had a reasonable year in spite of difficult trading in Nigeria.

The Group's property portfolio in the United Kingdom, comprising both residential and commercial property, has increased to £68 million.

Peter J. Hopkinson, the wholesale distributor of bathroom and kitchen equipment, was particularly successful in extending its sale of Philips built-in kitchen appliances.

Southern Watch & Clock Supplies have increased their market share during the year by providing an enhanced service in the trade.

Turnpan in Zambia, the largest supplier of mining equipment and spare parts to the copper mines, had a good year.

Lonrho is an agent in several countries for substantial American aircraft manufacturers. Our busiest agency is Beechcraft.

Yours sincerely,

Tiny Rowland

The text is taken from the Chief Executive's Statement and Review of Operations contained in the Report and Accounts for the year ended 30 September, 1985 which will be published in late February. Copies will be available from the Secretary, Lonrho Plc, Cheapside House, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6BL.

LONRHO

Lonrho Plc, Cheapside House, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6BL.

هكذا من الأصل

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Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks
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TECHNOLOGY

New Medical Roles Seen For 'Eyes' of Computers

By ANDREW POLLACK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Insulin injections are not the ideal solution for diabetics because they give a big burst of insulin rather than adjusting the levels based on how much sugar there is in the blood. Pumps have been developed that can be implanted in the body and dispense insulin gradually, but this still does not match the level of insulin to the need.

Now, researchers in numerous corporate and university laboratories are working on the crucial missing link: a tiny sensor that could sit in a blood vessel and monitor the levels of glucose in the blood. This information could then be relayed to an electronically controlled insulin pump, thus forming, in effect, a self-regulating artificial pancreas.

Putting sensors in the human body is perhaps the trickiest task of all.

Such a glucose sensor would be one example of a biosensor, a combination of biological, chemical and electronic technology that could represent a broad new front in medical technology.

The biosensor in turn is just one development of many that is transforming the technology of sensors. As computers have become smaller and less expensive, it has become possible to put computer control into places once unimaginable. Tiny electronic circuits now regulate the functioning of automobiles and home appliances. Computer control is being brought to factories of all sorts.

But as computer control proliferates, there develops a need for sensors to feed information to a computer. An automobile computer needs to know oil and coolant-system pressures, engine temperatures, fuel injection rates and other facts. The computer in a washing machine needs to know when the clothes are rinsed. And a chemical plant needs to know the concentration of various chemicals in order to adjust the process accordingly.

"Any time you start talking about putting a computer in a control process, you have to give the computer eyes and ears," said Barry J. Brownstein, manager of the digital systems section at the Battelle Memorial Institute, a research organization in Columbus, Ohio.

PUTTING SENSORS in the human body is perhaps the trickiest task of all, and there have been problems making sensors safe and reliable. The body's metabolism can attack the sensor or blood can clot around it. Moreover, sensors must continually be recalibrated, which can be a problem when the sensor is inside the body. So progress is slow.

The first uses of biosensors, therefore, have been outside the body, for patients having open heart surgery. Currently, blood samples must be taken and sent to the lab and analyzed, which takes at least 15 minutes at best. "All you're getting is historical information back from the lab," said Steven Enzer, senior vice president of Diamond Sensor Systems of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Sensors could provide nearly instantaneous and continuous readouts. Later this year Diamond plans to begin selling a system that would monitor the blood oxygen, carbon dioxide and PH levels. The sensors would be placed inside blood that is being removed from the body and passed through a heart-lung machine during open-heart surgery.

Cardiovascular Devices of Irvine, California, hopes to move blood gas sensors into the body by marketing a set of sensors this year that are small enough to actually be inserted into an artery in the wrist through a catheter. Such sensors could be used on all types of patients.

Other uses envisioned for biosensors would be controlling the release of drugs into the bloodstream and perhaps controlling the movement of artificial limbs and organs. The sensors could also be used in industrial processes, such as fermentation in making drugs, food and beverages.

There are three basic approaches to such biosensors. One measures the intensity of light transmitted through hair-thin optical fibers. Cardiovascular Devices, for instance, puts special

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Bonn Sees Strong Economy

Predicts Growth Of 3% in 1986

Reuters

BONN — The government predicted Thursday that West Germany would enjoy in 1986 its highest economic growth for six years.

Its annual economic outlook, which comes a year ahead of national elections, forecast growth of about 3 percent, adjusted for inflation, in gross national product, as was expected. GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services.

It said the number of people out of work would drop to 8.5 percent of the labor force from 9.3 percent.

The report said the growth estimate, which compared with a provisional GNP growth figure of 2.5 percent last year, erred on the side of caution.

Earlier this week, government sources reported that the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, said at a meeting on Monday of the government's "economic cabinet" that he believed growth of 3.5 percent or more was possible.

On Tuesday, the Federal Statistics Office reported a record trade performance in 1985, with an export surplus of 73.3 billion Deutsche marks ($30.7 billion).

The office said the 1985 current account, which measures trade in services as well as goods, also set a record of 38.6 billion DM.

Despite the record trade surplus, the government's 1986 outlook said domestic demand was taking over from exports as the main driving force behind the continuing upturn.

It said the shift from export-led expansion should halt the trend toward the growing external trade surpluses of the past.

If economic conditions remain as forecast, the surpluses could be cut back to an "acceptable level" in future, it added.

But Economics Minister Martin Bangemann reaffirmed Thursday the government's determination to withstand foreign pressure to do more to stimulate domestic demand.

A street scene in Accra, the capital of Ghana. The New York Times

Rising Debt Mars Ghana's Recovery

By Roger May

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana — The West African state of Ghana, one of Africa's poorest countries, is making a clear recovery after two decades of economic decline. But it needs to increase exports to pay its mounting debts.

The former British colony, once one of the continent's richest countries, was nearly destitute by the early 1980s.

A three-year recovery program has since lifted it out of the mire, helped by substantial loans from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

A new problem is that the 1983-85 program, also supported by aid from Western governments, has pushed up Ghana's cost of interest payments and repayments of principal as a percentage of export earnings to a level that many Third World countries would consider unacceptable.

Debt repayments this year will consume two thirds of total exports, according to Finance Secretary Kwesi Botchwey.

But P.V. Obeng, a member of the country's ruling Provisional National Defense Council and the acting prime minister, has said Ghana's debt burden is manageable if exports continue to rise.

Ghana hopes to begin reaping big returns soon from export projects developed over the last three years with borrowed money, Mr. Obeng said.

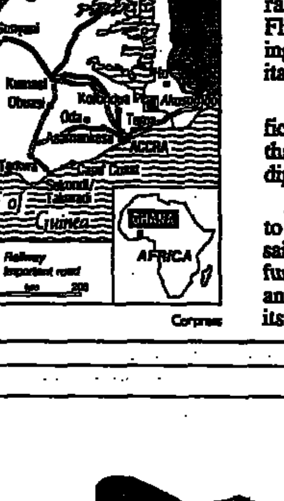
"Our aim is to seriously improve the volume of exports with a view to bringing the debt-service ratio down," he said.

Over the next few years, Ghana will try to raise exports of its large natural resources of timber, gold and minerals and of its main cash crop, cocoa, Mr. Obeng said.

But bankers and diplomats noted that Ghana's debt obligations this year amount to $551 million, compared to 1985 exports officially estimated at only $610 million.

"If exports do not keep rising, there will be a serious problem in three or four years," a banker said.

But the sources also said that Ghana's post-1983 policy of progressively devaluing its currency, the cedi, slimming down a bloated and inefficient public sector and encouraging private investment had borne fruit. The economy is now on a clear upturn, they added.



Contrasts

This has drawn praise from the country's main aid donors, who last November pledged to lend it $517 million. Further commitments are expected to push the total for this year to $600 million.

Paradoxically, the aid has overstretched Ghana's limited banking and administrative facilities, resulting in delays in disbursements.

And while the austerity program has had its successes, life for many of Ghana's 12 million people remains hard. Wage rises have not compensated for gradual adjustment of the cedi from 2.75 to the dollar in 1983 to 90 now. This has forced many Ghanaians to take secondary jobs or indulge in black market trading.

There has been no social unrest, despite complaints from trade unions and Ghana's left wing, which says the initially radical four-year regime of Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings has sold out to Western capitalism.

"The average Ghanaian is sufficiently convinced of progress that he will show patience," one diplomat forecast.

Mr. Obeng said Ghana hopes to raise real incomes soon. He said Ghana would seek more funds from the IMF this year and does not plan to reschedule its debts.

U.S. Indicators Surged 0.93% In December

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Index of Leading Indicators rose a sharp 0.93 percent in December, the largest increase in 11 months, but many analysts said Thursday the government's main forecasting gauge was giving a misleading signal of the U.S. economy's health.

The Commerce Department said the December rise in the index, which is designed to predict the course of the economy six to nine months in the future, was the biggest increase since a 1.3-percent jump in January 1985.

The December performance followed a tiny 0.2-percent advance in November, revised upward from 0.1 percent, and a 0.6-percent rise in October, revised upward from 0.4 percent.

The December advance, the eighth consecutive increase, was slightly better than a 0.89-percent rise in August 1985.

The December gain was hailed by the Reagan administration as further evidence that the economy has shaken off the sluggish growth that has plagued it for more than a year and will turn in a better performance in 1986.

Larry Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, said the report was "a clear signal of the gathering momentum in economic growth at the end of the year. It bodes well for predictions of continued growth in 1986."

Many private economists were not as optimistic, noting a separate report Thursday that the U.S. trade deficit soared to $148.5 billion, a record, in 1985.

These analysts said that as long as the trade hemorrhage continues, sectors such as manufacturing and agriculture will remain depressed.

"The pulse of activity has picked up a little, but there is still softness in the trade and industrial sectors," said Allen Sinai, chief economist for Shearson-Lehman Brothers, a New York investment firm. "There is no sign of a possible downturn, but the economy won't grow at a fast clip either."

While the Reagan administration is predicting that economic growth, as measured by the gross national product, will spurt to a 4-percent rate this year, many private analysts are forecasting growth at least one full percentage point below that level. Gross national product is a measure of the total value of a country's goods and services.

Jerry Jasinowski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers, said he believes that GNP would grow only 2.6 percent this year, only slightly better than the weak 2.3-percent increase for 1985.

Robert Ortner, chief economist at the Commerce Department, cautioned that future increases in the forecasting index would be smaller than December, especially given the fact that stock prices have fallen in recent weeks.

For all of 1985, the index rose 5.8 percent, compared with a 0.4-percent rise in 1984, one sign that growth should be better this year, economists said.

U.K. Joblessness Sets High; Rate Stays at 13.2%

The Associated Press

LONDON — The number of unemployed Britons rose to a record post-World War II high in January, although the jobless rate remained steady at 13.2 percent of the work force, the government said Thursday.

The Department of Employment said seasonally adjusted adult unemployment rose by 20,600 in January, to 3,204,900.

It was the highest number of unemployed reported in Britain since World War II, but the increase did not change the 13.2-percent unemployment rate for December.

The Employment Department attributed the rise in the number of jobless to a post-Christmas decline in recruitment and business activity.

Japan's Banks Pass U.S. In International Market

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Japanese banks have displaced the Americans as the leading force in the international banking market, the Bank for International Settlements reported Thursday.

Its report on the nationality structure of the market shows Japanese banks with international assets of $640 billion as of last September, outstripping the Americans, whose assets totaled $580 billion.

The BIS notes that the figures for the U.S. banks are somewhat overstated because they include the business booked in major offshore areas such as the Cayman Islands and Hong Kong, which are not included in the data for any other nationality. Thus, the Japanese data, which does not include business booked in such areas as Hong Kong or Singapore, are understated.

Looking only at gross assets, the Japanese account for 26 percent of the international banking market, compared with 23.4 percent for the Americans. But excluding the business transacted between banks and their own offices, the data show the Japanese market share to be 24.5 percent, compared with only 18 percent for the Americans.

Gross assets reported by French banks give them an 8.9-percent share of the market, followed by the British with 7.4 percent and the West Germans with 6.7 percent.

The Swiss, Italian and Canadian banks each account for around 4 percent.

In business transacted with nonbank entities, the two leading groups have an almost identical share of the market, 23 percent for the Japanese and 21.7 percent for the Americans. The British banks are the next closest, with an 8.9-percent share of this sector of the market.

Looking at the net figures, assets (loans) minus liabilities (deposits), the BIS reports a "striking difference in the international roles of the Japanese and U.S. banks."

The Japanese show up as the largest net supplier of funds to nonbank entities, with about $125 billion, compared to $40 billion for the French, $32 billion for the West Germans and $24 billion for the Americans.

By contrast, the Americans are the largest net suppliers of funds to the interbank market, thus helping to finance the lending activity of other nationalities, including the Japanese. U.S. banks have about $52 billion in net loans to nonaffiliated banks and $24 billion in net loans to related offices.

The figures for how the banks finance their international banking activity show that overall 46.7 percent comes from the interbank market. The Japanese are the biggest takers of funds from other banks and alone account for 30.3

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

U.S. Was Biggest Borrower In 3d Period World Banking

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The United States was the largest single borrower in the international banking market during the third quarter last year, taking up $13.8 billion of credit — more than half the $25-billion increase recorded and accounting for 80 percent of the money borrowed by industrialized countries.

Overall, the international banking market had an "unusually large" expansion of $107.3 billion in gross assets during the third quarter. However, most of this was a paper gain revaluing in dollar terms the nondollar assets that banks hold on their books, the Bank for International Settlements reported Thursday.

The Basel-based BIS, which tracks international banking developments, estimated that more than two-thirds of the reported increase was because of this translating.

Even so, the $35-billion real increase in gross assets still represented a "marked acceleration" from the second quarter's advance of $8.1 billion.

The BIS attributed the bulk of this real increase to sharply stepped-up activity in the interbank market — which expanded $27.5 billion after having declined $6.4 billion in the second quarter — thanks to hectic borrowing by Japanese banks as they prepared their fiscal half-year financial reports.

Net international lending increased $25 billion, up from a $15-billion increase in the previous quarter. The BIS cited three factors behind this rise:

- An increase of net foreign borrowing by banks in the United States, to $11.6 billion from a rise of only $700 million in the previous quarter. Nonbank entities borrowed $2.2 billion.
- Net foreign-currency borrowing by other banking systems, including $1.5 billion by banks in Norway, $1.2 billion by banks in

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Jan. 30*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.702	3.793	112.975 *	36.80 *	0.1657 *	—	5.521 *	133.27 *	139.27 y
Brussels(a)	48.94	68.72	20.4675	6.6688	3.0015 *	18.12	—	24.15	25.20 *
Frankfurt	2.3917	3.358	—	32.575 *	1.4645 x	88.52 *	4.886 *	117.39 *	1.232 *
London (b)	1.41	—	3.3513	10.27	2,284.00	3.7868	68.60	2.845	271.80
Milan	1,631.25	2,287.60	682.00	222.42	—	603.90	33.30	803.68	8.404
New York(c)	—	0.7052 #	2.373	7.2725	1,619.00	2.68	48.57	2.014	192.55
Paris	7.337	10.299	3.0695	—	4.504 x	2.7174	14.993 *	3.4624	3.781 *
Tokyo	195.20	276.26	81.81	26.87	12.22 *	72.44	400.22 *	96.84	—
Zurich	2.021	2.8459	84.865 *	27.67 *	0.1245 *	75.09 *	4.1499 *	—	1.0453 *
1 ECU	0.9066	0.6453	2.165	6.6455	1,475.97	2.4461	44.3064	1.8277	175.384
1 SDR	1.10883	0.79085	2.45199	N.Q.	N.Q.	2.9761	54.2661	2.2478	215.325

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (#) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.418

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.80	Fin. markka	5.352	Mex. peso	442.00	Soviet ruble	0.7525
Austral. $	1.4053	Greek drac.	146.10	Norw. krone	7.425	Span. peseta	150.45
Austr. schil.	16.79	Hong Kong $	7.8055	Phil. peso	18.45	Swed. krona	7.50
Belg. fin. fr.	49.34	Indian rupee	12.361	Port. escudo	155.25	Taiwan $	39.32
Brazil cruz.	11,825.00	Indo. rupiah	1,127.00	Saudi riyal	3.6508	Thai baht	26.565
Canadian $	1.4171	Irish £	0.7886	Sing. $	2.1422	Turkish lira	582.68
Chinese yuan	3.2015	Israeli shek.	1.487	S. Afr. rand	2.2857	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	8.765	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2873	S. Kor. won	889.06	Venez. boliv.	17.07
Egypt. pound	1.34	Malay. ring.	2.4745				

£ Sterling: 1.1983 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Jan. 30*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	8-8 1/8	4 9/16-4 11/16	4 1/4-4 3/8	12 5/8-12 3/4	15 3/4-16 1/4	10 1/8-10 3/8	8 1/4
2 months	8-8 1/8	4 9/16-4 11/16	4 1/8-4 1/4	12 9/16-12 11/16	16-16 1/2	10 1/8-10 1/2	8 1/2
3 months	8-8 1/8	4 9/16-4 11/16	4 1/8-4 1/4	12 5/8-12 7/8	15 1/2-16 1/4	10 1/4-10 3/8	8 1/2
6 months	8-8 1/8	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 1/8-4 1/4	12 9/16-12 11/16	14 1/2-14 3/4	9 7/8-10	8 1/8
1 year	8 1/8-8 1/4	4 1/2-4 5/8	4 1/8-4 1/4	12 1/2-12 3/4	12 5/8-12 7/8	9 1/2-9 5/8	8 1/8

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Jan. 30*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	7 1/2	7 1/2
Federal Funds	8 1/4	8
Prime Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	9	9
Comm. Paper 30-179 days	7.50	7.45
3-month Treasury Bills	7.08	6.92
6-month Treasury Bills	7.07	7.03
CD's 30-59 days	7.29	7.39
CD's 60-89 days	7.42	7.42
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.75	4.80
One Month Interbank	4.65	4.75
3-month Interbank	4.65	4.70
6-month Interbank	4.70	4.73
France		
Intervention Rate	8 3/4	8 3/4
Call Money	8 3/4	8 3/4
One-month Interbank	8 3/4	8 3/4
3-month Interbank	8 13/16	8 13/16
6-month Interbank	8 7/8	8 7/8
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2
Call Money	N.A.	12
91-day Treasury Bill	—	12 3/4
3-month Interbank	—	13 1/4
Japan		
Discount Rate	4 1/2	4 1/2
Call Money	6 1/8	6 3/8
60-day Interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Jan. 30*

1 month	7 15/16 - 8 1/16
2 months	7 15/16 - 8 1/16
3 months	7 15/16 - 8 1/16
6 months	8 - 8 1/8
1 year	8 1/8 - 8 1/4

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Jan. 30*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 7.19
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.663

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

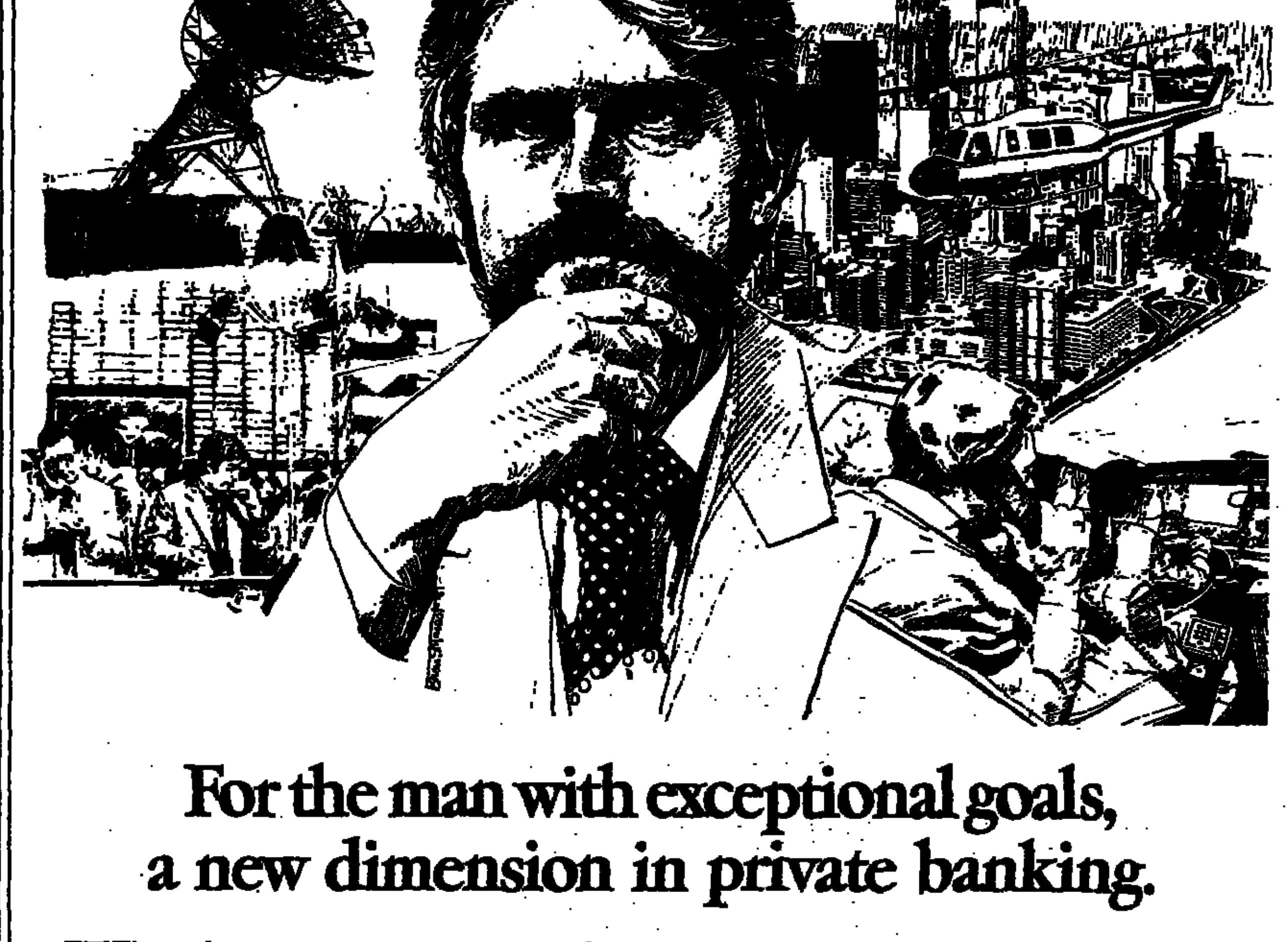
Gold

Jan. 30

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	355.65	356.15	+ 1.65
Luxembourg	356.00	—	+ 1.70
Paris (12.5 kilo)	353.64	352.97	— 0.76
Zurich	356.05	357.75	+ 3.00
London	355.40	358.00	+ 4.75
New York	—	353.20	— 1.10

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.



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TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of US$ 69.3 billion and shareholders' equity of US$ 4.9 billion.

Trade Development Bank

The Trade Development Bank building in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

An American Express company

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	20735	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
PSvNM	17744	31½	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
Pfizer	17113	49¼	47⅛	47⅜	—1¾
PhilPts	15657	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Exxon	14639	52	50¾	51	— ¼
CIGNA	13139	69¾	63⅛	65⅞	—4½
Travler	12527	50	48½	48½	—1¼
Trnwld	12182	37¾	37	37½	— ½
SwAirl	12043	24¼	23½	24	+ ⅜
TexOGs	11266	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
CalFed	10576	30¼	27⅞	28½	—1⅞
USSteel	10358	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
Schimb	10191	32⅛	31½	32	+ ¼
AmExp	10137	58⅞	56⅞	57¼	— ¾
IBM	9532	151⅛	148⅝	149½	—1½

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1558.37	1572.59	1545.76	1552.18	— 6.76
Trans	754.99	758.67	740.27	745.01	— 10.57
Util	174.39	175.73	172.80	173.88	— 0.77
Comp	629.69	634.57	622.55	625.70	— 4.40

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	121.88	120.87	120.87	— 0.42
Industrials	138.43	137.34	137.34	— 0.30
Transp.	121.47	119.71	119.71	— 1.64
Utilities	63.55	63.14	63.14	— 0.24
Finance	137.08	135.20	135.30	— 1.28

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	125,340,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	193,800,000
Prev consolidated close	226,593,780

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	295	261
Declined	272	327
Unchanged	245	235
Total Issues	812	823
New Highs	34	52
New Lows	24	30
Volume up	5,265,740	
Volume down	5,147,210	

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	334.32	— 0.40	326.69	275.70
Industrials	335.08	— 0.93	327.43	300.28
Finance	445.04	+ 0.11	432.88	323.01
Insurance	405.32	+ 3.25	383.19	308.57
Utilities	310.49	— 3.11	297.64	242.21
Banks	353.96	+ 1.76	349.53	248.61
Transp.	313.40	— 0.88	302.82	267.03

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SFN pfA	10033	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
GlfCd a	7652	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Cablv n	7564	14⅝	13⅞	14½	— ⅛
StJoeG n	6698	13	12⅞	12⅞	
KeyPh	4994	11⅞	10⅝	11¼	+1⅛
Wickes	4207	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
HmeG n	3597	27⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
FCapHd	3543	8½	7¾	8½	+ ¾
WangB	2888	19½	18⅝	19	— ½
TexAir	2580	16	14⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
BAT In	2448	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
DomeP	2268	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Hasbro	2218	37¼	36½	36¾	+ ¼
Holml	1853	3⅝	3	3¼	
EchoB s	1751	16⅛	15½	15¾	— ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	84.33	+ 0.16
Utilities	83.51	+ 0.23
Industrials	85.15	+ 0.08

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	864	797
Declined	740	886
Unchanged	425	363
Total Issues	2029	2046
New Highs	156	278
New Lows	27	46
Volume up	48,657,460	
Volume down	63,075,610	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Jan. 29	260,819	559,189	1,095
Jan. 28	219,135	480,367	2,025
Jan. 27	210,293	493,615	2,740
Jan. 24	207,667	476,146	54,414
Jan. 23	203,595	491,013	3,819

*Included in the sales figures

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	232.81	230.29	230.45	— 0.82
Transp.	200.90	197.98	197.64	— 2.83
Utilities	94.59	93.76	93.94	— 0.29
Finance	27.01	26.48	26.50	— 0.36
Composite	211.54	209.15	209.33	— 0.96

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	12,458,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	14,800,000
Prev. cons. volume	14,800,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
244.17	243.23	243.67	— 0.09

Prices Close Mixed on NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market turned in a mixed performance Thursday as the Dow Jones industrial average ended a five-day winning streak with a 6-point loss.

In the broader market, more issues advanced than fell back, but the blue-chip average lost 6.76, to finish at 1,552.18. It traded as high as 1,572.59 during the session before erasing its advance and retreating.

Advancing issues outpaced losers 886 to 741.

Broader market indexes declined. The New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 0.42 to 129.87 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 0.96 to 209.33. The price of an average share fell 13 cents.

On the Big Board, volume shrank to 125.3 million shares from 193.8 million Wednesday.

"The market gave a pretty good account of itself early on, but no one wanted to lead it higher," said Richard Roshund, a vice president of Kidder Peabody. He said IBM "acted tired" while in the recently strong auto sector, investors were busy taking profits.

Wayne Nordberg of Prescott, Ball & Turben said the market was disappointed that the Federal Reserve Board had not cut the U.S. discount rate from 7½ percent after the Bank of Japan reduced its discount rate.

Speaking to reporters following an address to the New York State Banking Association's midwinter conference, Henry Kaufman, chief economist at Salomon Brothers, reiterated his view that there would be no U.S. discount rate cut in the near future.

His midday remarks and worries about the constitutionality of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment took a little steam out of both the bond and stock markets, traders said.

Mr. Nordberg said the stock market also is taking a wait-and-see attitude until it sees how well the Treasury's refinancing effort progresses. The Treasury plans to auction $24 billion of notes and bonds next week.

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing ⅛ to 22, and Pan American World Airways followed, edging up ⅛ to 30⅞.

Pfizer was third, falling 1¾ to 47⅜ on fears about a Food and Drug Administration hearing on its Feldene drug.

In the auto sector, General Motors lost 1 to 74, Ford dropped 1⅛ to 63 and Chrysler was down 1¼ to 45½.

Among high-technology issues IBM lost 1½ to 149½, Digital Equipment declined ⅞ to 152⅛, Burroughs lost 1⅞ to 66⅞.

M-1 Rises $3.7 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose $3.7 billion, to a seasonally adjusted $626.3 billion, in the week ended Jan. 20, the Federal Reserve said Thursday. The increase was within most analysts' expectations.

The Fed revised the previous week's figure for M-1, which includes currency in circulation, checking accounts and nonbank travellers' checks, to $622.6 billion from $622.3 billion. The four-week moving average of M-1 fell to $625.7 billion from $626 billion.

(Continued on Page 14)

صكتا من الاهل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Xerox Announces Profit In Quarter, Gain in Year

The Associated Press

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Xerox Corp. announced on Thursday a 1985 fourth quarter profit of $156 million, or $1.49 a share, reversing a net loss of $12 million in the like period of 1984.

For the full year, the worldwide office-machine and information-system company said its net earnings rose 63 percent to $475 million, or $4.44 per share, from $290 million, or $2.53 per share, in 1984.

Sales of the company's reproduction equipment and information systems during the quarter totaled $2.52 billion, a 5-percent increase from $2.4 billion the previous year.

Fourth-quarter income was bolstered by a $42-million gain from the sale of six publishing companies, the company said.

Reproduction and information system sales worldwide totaled $8.73 billion during all of 1985, compared with $8.43 billion for 1984.

Included in the annual earnings were one-time gains of $200 million from the sale of six Xerox publishing companies and two special charges totaling $164 million in connection with its insurance operations, the company said.

The Crum & Forster insurance subsidiary reported $52 million annual income from continuing operations, compared with a $5-million loss in 1984, although the subsidiary also took a $67-million charge for its L.W. Biegler unit.

Xerox also said its Xerox Credit Corp. and Van Kampen Merritt investment banking units posted revenue gains.

Chevron Gets $115 Million In Settlement of Iran Claims

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Chevron Corp. has received a $115-million settlement of claims filed against Iran to compensate for assets seized after the 1979 revolution.

The company said Wednesday that the payment is believed to be the first to a major U.S. member of the Iranian Consortium, which was formed in 1954, three years after Iran's oil industry was nationalized.

Consortium members included 14 Western oil companies. Iran Chevron Oil Co. and a similar subsidiary of Gulf Oil Corp. each held a 7-percent share. Chevron and Gulf merged last year. The settlement amounted to $57.5 million for each of the companies.

Exxon, Texaco and Mobil also held 7-percent shares in the consortium; British Petroleum had a 40-percent interest, Cie. Française des Petroles had a 6-percent share and Royal Dutch/Shell Group of the Netherlands and Britain had 14 percent.

The remaining 5 percent was held by Iricon, a group of smaller companies, a Chevron spokesman, G. Michael Marcy, said.

Royal Dutch/Shell, BP and CFT settled their claims earlier, Mr. Marcy said. He said he did not know the size of Chevron and Gulf's original claims.

The Chevron settlement has been accepted by the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, which was established with a $1-billion escrow fund after the hostage crisis to adjudicate commercial claims by U.S. interests against assets seized by the Iranian government, the Chevron announcement said.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Laporte

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,590.	2,370.
Pretax Net	158.3	135.4
Per Share	0.264	0.209

Canada

Bell Canada Ent.

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	3,420.	3,050.
Profit	260.5	250.6
Per Share	1.05	1.07
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	13,200.	10,580.
Profit	1,018.	894.2
Per Share	4.13	3.92

Du Pont Canada

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	298.4	283.1
Oper Net	7.04	5.31
Oper Share	0.44	0.32
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,190.	1,170.
Oper Net	38.62	41.18
Oper Share	1.29	2.60

Imasco

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	2,370.	2,040.
Profits	75.9	69.0
Per Share	0.70	0.67
9 Months	1986	1985
Revenue	6,580.	5,560.
Profit	210.4	182.9
Per Share	1.93	1.78

United States

Amsted Industries

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	161.8	158.8
Net Inc.	4.39	7.84
Per Share	0.48	0.72

Arvin Industries

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	718.4	710.9
Net Inc.	11.19	8.58
Per Share	0.66	0.55
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	821.8	782.6
Net Inc.	35.87	30.23
Per Share	2.21	1.94

Avon Products

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	787.4	716.8
Oper Net	62.9	64.2
Oper Share	0.79	0.78
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,478.	2,400.
Oper Net	128.2	151.9
Oper Share	1.61	1.80

1985 nets exclude loss of $223 million. Results restated.

Bemis

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	284.5	281.5
Net Inc.	7.80	7.46
Per Share	1.13	1.06
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	787.0	779.3
Net Inc.	23.01	18.09
Per Share	3.28	2.56

Bethlehem Steel

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	1,280.	1,180.
Net Loss	77.5	64.5
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	5,110.	5,390.
Net Loss	196.8	112.5

Borden

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	1,250.	1,140.
Net Inc.	55.73	46.22
Per Share	1.09	0.89
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	4,720.	4,570.
Net Inc.	193.8	182.08
Per Share	3.75	3.39

Year nets include gains of $23.7 million vs $3.2 million.

Cabot

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	354.4	368.9
Oper Net	25.93	24.53
Oper Share	0.57	0.85

1985 net excludes loss of $2.6 million.

Dun & Bradstreet

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	887.5	659.0
Net Inc.	77.3	62.4
Per Share	0.96	0.83
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,770.	2,390.
Oper Net	294.7	253.7
Oper Share	3.88	3.33

1984 year net excludes gains of $268.9 million.

Grace (W.R.) & Co.

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	2,018.	1,860.
Net Inc.	44.7	58.4
Per Share	0.84	1.09
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	7,260.	6,850.
Net Inc.	146.9	198.0
Per Share	2.82	3.82

1985 year net includes gains of $48.9 million. Results restated.

Gulf States Util.

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	396.1	357.8
Net Inc.	48.2	56.2
Per Share	0.32	0.45
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,856.	1,549.
Net Inc.	265.5	258.2
Per Share	2.10	2.30

Kroger

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	4,200.	3,900.
Net Inc.	57.6	56.0
Per Share	1.31	1.25
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	17,100.	15,900.
Net Inc.	189.7	156.6
Per Share	4.09	3.49

McGraw Hill

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	418.6	401.8
Net Inc.	40.8	40.6
Per Share	0.81	0.81
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,490.	1,400.
Net Inc.	147.4	144.2
Per Share	2.92	2.86

Mead

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	637.8	628.5
Net Inc.	13.2	23.4
Per Share	0.42	0.76
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,740.	2,720.
Net Inc.	93.5	139.3
Per Share	3.02	4.54

Nat'l Distillers Chem.

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	649.1	582.2
Oper Net	34.8	18.4
Oper Share	1.08	0.45
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,580.	2,340.
Oper Net	77.0	76.1
Oper Share	2.27	2.22

Nets exclude loss of $4.2 million in 1984 quarter and gain of $268,000 vs loss of $24.7 million in years. 1985 nets include gain of $14.7 million.

Nth American Coal

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	151.6	104.9
Oper Net	12.4	6.1
Oper Share	3.86	1.91
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	524.7	479.5
Oper Net	31.4	26.4
Oper Share	9.79	8.28

Panhandle Eastern

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	815.1	862.3
Net Inc.	44.11	47.43
Per Share	0.98	1.09
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,890.	3,210.
Net Inc.	234.99	166.49
Per Share	2.83	3.88

Phillips Petroleum

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	3,910.	4,000.
Net Inc.	95.0	169.0
Per Share	0.39	0.57
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	15,800.	15,700.
Net Inc.	418.0	810.0
Per Share	1.44	1.75

Per share results adjusted for 200% stock dividend in May.

St Paul Companies

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	749.4	627.7
Oper Net	46.4 (a)183.6	
Oper Share	2.02	—

Per share results after preferred dividends.

Scott Paper

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	826.6	747.2
Net Inc.	49.6	49.9
Per Share	1.36	1.02
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	3,040.	2,940.
Net Inc.	101.1	187.9
Per Share	4.52	3.83

Southwest Airlines

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	178.7	133.5
Net Inc.	6.0	11.4
Per Share	0.18	0.39
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	679.7	535.9
Net Inc.	47.3	49.7
Per Share	1.54	1.69

Stnwestern Bell

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	2,030.	1,890.
Net Inc.	220.4	223.6
Per Share	2.31	2.25
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	7,930.	7,190.
Net Inc.	994.2	883.1
Per Share	10.0	9.04

Stanley Works

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	322.4	295.9
Net Inc.	25.72	22.36
Per Share	0.93	0.81
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	1,210.	1,160.
Net Inc.	78.27	72.37
Per Share	2.85	2.60

Sun

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	4,480.	3,810.
Net Inc.	414.0	136.0
Per Share	3.72	1.19
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	15,000.	15,400.
Net Inc.	527.0	538.0
Per Share	4.72	4.67

Time

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	945.2	851.6
Net Inc.	51.1	64.7
Per Share	0.81	1.06
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	2,400.	2,070.
Net Inc.	199.8	216.4
Per Share	3.15	3.37

Quarter nets include provision of $13 million vs gain of 19 cents per share.

Unocal

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	2,920.	2,970.
Net Inc.	(a)134.7	153.4
Per Share	—	0.88
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	11,440.	11,540.
Net Inc.	325.1	709.4
Per Share	2.36	4.03

a: loss. 1985 nets include write-downs of $725 million, and charges of $64 million in quarter and of $210 million in full year.

U.S. Steel

4th Quar.	1985	1984
Revenue	4,720.	4,450.
Net Inc.	57.0	29.0
Per Share	0.36	—
Year	1985	1984
Revenue	19,200.	19,100.
Net Inc.	407.0	493.0
Per Share	2.56	3.52

Per share results after preferred dividends.

Philips Plans TV Venture With Bosch

Reuters

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips NV said Thursday that it and Robert Bosch GmbH plan to cooperate worldwide in the field of television-broadcast equipment.

In Stuttgart, Bosch confirmed the plan and said it has applied to West Germany's federal cartel office for permission. The office examines any collaboration involving a West German company that could lead to market domination.

Philips said the companies plan to set up a 50-50 joint venture.

Philips said its development and production facilities in Breda, southern Netherlands, and its U.S. sales organization, Philips Television Systems Inc., would be combined under the venture with Bosch's television-broadcast division in Darmstadt and its video-equipment division in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The venture would be named Euro Television Systems GmbH, with headquarters in Darmstadt.

Akzo Says Profit Rose By 11.7% Last Year

Reuters

ARNHEM, Netherlands — Akzo NV, a diversified chemicals and pharmaceuticals company, said Thursday that net profit rose 11.7 percent in 1985 to 840 million guilders ($311 million) from 752 million in 1984.

It reported that revenue was 18.01 billion guilders, up 9 percent from 16.52 billion.

Olivetti Indicates Profit Rose During Last Year

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Olivetti SpA's chairman, Carlo de Benedetti, said Thursday that provisional figures showed that Olivetti's 1985 after-tax profit was the equivalent of more than $250 million.

At current exchange rates, this is more than 408 billion lire and compares with Olivetti's 1984 after-tax profit of 356 billion lire.

Olivetti's 1985 after-tax group profit was estimated at around 8 percent of sales, a ratio that Mr. de Benedetti described as exceptional for a European company.

The group's 1985 sales rose around 34 percent, to more than 6,000 billion lire from 4,578 billion in 1984, he said at a lunch to mark the launch of a new Olivetti subsidiary in Sweden. Olivetti had closed the subsidiary in 1978.

Last August, Olivetti overtook Apple Computer Inc. as the world's second largest maker of personal computers, after International Business Machines Corp., he said. In Europe, Olivetti is the largest personal-computer producer, with a market share of 11.5 percent.

He denied market rumors that he was not satisfied with U.S. distribution of Olivetti products by American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which has a 25-percent stake in Olivetti.

He said Olivetti had sold 180,000 personal computers in the United States in 1985, out of its total production of 385,000. He added: "We are very satisfied with what AT&T did and with our increasing market share starting from zero a year ago."

Mr. De Benedetti said Olivetti had no plans to go into public telecommunications but would continue to concentrate on private switching and network systems.

Asked to comment on market rumors that Olivetti might collaborate with the Swedish electronics group L.M. Ericsson, Mr. de Benedetti said it was natural for the two groups to exchange views but that they had no plans for cooperation.

He said the group's new Swedish unit, Olivetti AB, formed Jan. 1, will eventually employ 100 people, mainly in direct sales and servicing of group products. It will carry out some software production and negotiations are under way for the acquisition of Swedish software and systems companies.

Olivetti AB will also investigate the possibility of joint ventures with Swedish companies, Mr. de Benedetti added. It has budgeted for sales of 65 million kronor (about $8.6 million) in Sweden in 1986, rising to 200 million kronor by the end of 1987.

Olivetti already employs 650 people in its Scandinavian units, which had total 1985 sales equivalent to more than $71 million, Mr. de Benedetti said.

Sales in the Nordic area were up by 40 percent in 1985 and are expected to double in the next two years, Mr. de Benedetti said. The group plans to export software produced in Scandinavia to other areas.

Mr. de Benedetti said the group's total number of employees had risen to around 50,000 in 1985 from 47,613 at the end of 1984, although this was still well down from the 68,000 level, when the group began its major restructuring in 1978.

U.S. Reports Worst-Ever Trade Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

months of the year. The Commerce Department said the wider deficit partly reflected increased oil purchases, which rose to $5.2 billion as dealers increased their winter stockpiles, and $4.1 billion in new cars, largely from Japan.

The department revised November's deficit downward to $12.8 billion from $13.6 billion.

The department said that U.S. manufacturers sold $145.4 billion overseas last year, but that American companies and individual consumers bought $361.6 billion in manufactured goods from foreign competitors.

That $258.2-billion deficit in manufactured goods, which as recently as 1980 was a positive factor in America's international trade picture, is $112.8 billion higher than the 1984 figure.

According to Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., a Michigan Democrat, the deficit in manufactured trade amounted to 75 percent of the entire trade deficit last year, compared with only 8 percent in 1982.

Imports from Japan exceeded U.S. exports to that country by $49.7 billion last year, up sharply from the $37-billion surplus Japan registered in 1984.

The American deficit with Western Europe last year was $27.4 billion, a shift over the past two years when the United States traditionally sold more products to the Europeans than it bought from them.

The deficit was $22.2 billion with Canada, $13.1 billion with Taiwan, $11.6 billion with OPEC members, $6.2 billion with Hong Kong, $5.8 billion with Mexico, $5 billion with Brazil and $4.8 billion with South Korea.

Medical Role For Sensors

(Continued from Page 11)

fluorescent dyes at the end of the fiber, and their brightness varies depending on the concentration of the substance being measured.

The second approach is to coat a tiny electrode with a membrane or chemical that produces a current or voltage when exposed to the substance being detected.

A third, and similar, approach is to put such a membrane or chemical on a silicon computer chip itself. This type, known as a chemical field-effect transistor, or chemfet, is perhaps the most intriguing because it could allow the sensor to be combined on the same chip with the computer circuitry needed to analyze the data.

Suzuki Signs China Pact

Reuters

TOKYO — Suzuki Motor Co. and Yuxing Industries Corp. of China have signed an agreement to produce 5,000 commercial vehicles a year in China, a Suzuki spokesman said Thursday.

U.S. Was Biggest Borrower

(Continued from Page 11)

France and $1 billion by banks in the Netherlands.

● A modest increase in lending to countries outside the BIS reporting area (which includes North America, Japan, Western Europe and the major offshore financial centers such as Hong Kong, Bahrain and the Bahamas.)

Loans to so-called outside countries rose $6.9 billion. China took the largest share of this, about $3.3 billion, followed by India with $600 million.

Argentina, which drew $1.4 billion from banks following its agreement with the International Monetary Fund on an adjustment program, more than accounted for loans to Latin America, which rose $1.2 billion — meaning that there was a rundown against other countries.

Eastern Europe added $1.7 billion in new debt during the period.

Within the reporting area, lending to nonbank entities registered an overall decline of $800 million, reflecting the continuing shift to securities markets. This decline would have been even larger but for the $2.2 billion lent in the United States.

The financing for the banks' third-quarter activity largely came from within the reporting area — about $15 billion. This included $3.6 billion of deposits from nonbank entities in the United States, which had reduced their deposits by $3.3 billion in the previous quarter, and "substantial supplies of new funds from banks and nonbanks in Japan," the BIS reported.

China to Increase Production of Oil

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China is expected to increase oil production to between 150 million and 160 million metric tons in 1990, up 20 to 28 percent from last year's level, according to official forecasts.

Oil output increased by an average of 5.3 percent a year between 1981 and 1985, and 124.8 million tons of crude were produced last year, according to petroleum industry officials cited Wednesday by the New China News Agency.

CIGNA to Take Large Charge

Reuters

PHILADELPHIA — CIGNA Corp. said Thursday that it will take a $1.2-billion charge in the 1985 fourth quarter as a means of strengthening property and casualty reserves.

As a result of the charge, the insurance company expects to report a loss of $853 million, or $12.44 per share, for 1985, compared with a profit of $38 million, or 11 cents per share, in 1984. However, the company said it expects 1986 earnings to surpass significantly the $4.17 per share the company would have reported in 1985 had it not taken the charge. CIGNA said the board also indicated that it intends to continue payment of the regular quarterly dividend. The company paid 65 cents per share earlier this month.

The company said it took the charge because recent trends demonstrate significant increases in previously estimated costs of property and casualty claims. On the New York Stock Exchange, CIGNA closed Thursday at $65.375, down $4.50.

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — January 1986

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Renault's AMC Unit Extends Incentive Plan

Reuters

SOUTHFIELD, Michigan — American Motors Corp. said Thursday that it had extended its low-interest financing and cash-rebate program on its Renault Alliance and Encore subcompacts through the end of February.

AMC, which is 46.1 percent owned by the French car group Renault, said buyers of 1985 and 1986 cars can receive financing of 5.9 percent on loans up to 36 months or 7.9 percent on loans from 37 to 48 months. Cash rebates will be taken in lieu, the company said.

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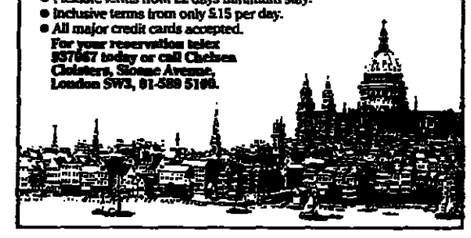

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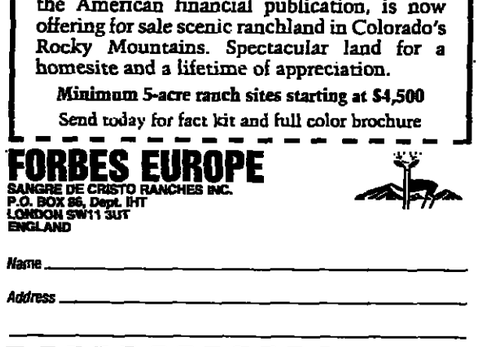

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg
[illegible]										

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Jan. 30

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.74½	2.87	Mar	3.25½	3.29	3.25	3.28¾	+.04½
4.02	2.81	May	2.83½	2.87½	2.83½	2.87	+.03¼
3.72½	2.63	Jul	2.68	2.71	2.68	2.69¾	+.02
3.45	2.67	Sep	2.70	2.72¼	2.69½	2.70¾	+.01¾
3.08¼	2.77	Dec	2.82	2.83½	2.81½	2.83¼	+.02¼
3.52	2.83	Mar				2.86½	+.02¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,834					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,087 up 396							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.97	2.24½	Mar	2.44½	2.46½	2.43½	2.44	+.00¾
2.91¼	2.31	May	2.45¼	2.46¾	2.44	2.44½	+.00¼
2.84	2.33	Jul	2.42½	2.45½	2.42½	2.43¾	+.01¼
2.70	2.22	Sep	2.24	2.24	2.21¼	2.22½	—.00¼
2.35½	2.16	Dec	2.17¼	2.18	2.15	2.16	—.00¾
2.74½	2.24½	Mar	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.24¼	—.00¼
2.42	2.27¼	May	2.29	2.29	2.27¾	2.27¾	—.00¾
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 19,573					
Prev. Day Open Int. 116,963 up 726							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.62	4.85¾	Mar	5.39	5.42¼	5.38¼	5.40¼	+.01¼
7.79	4.89	May	5.49	5.52¼	5.48¼	5.49¾	+.01¼
6.58	4.97	Jul	5.57	5.60½	5.56	5.58	+.01
6.74	4.98½	Aug	5.54½	5.58	5.54½	5.56½	+.01¼
6.28	4.96	Sep	5.40	5.42	5.38	5.38	+.00½
6.32	4.98	Nov	5.33¼	5.36	5.33	5.33½	—.00½
5.65	5.09	Jan	5.43½	5.46¼	5.43	5.44	
6.37½	5.19½	Mar	5.53	5.56	5.53	5.54	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,564					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,439 up 136							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
206.50	130.00	Mar	153.10	154.50	153.10	153.40	—.30
192.50	132.50	May	156.10	156.60	155.20	155.70	—.30
187.00	134.00	Jul	157.80	158.50	157.50	157.80	—.50
182.50	135.50	Aug	158.50	158.50	157.50	157.80	—.50
167.00	135.00	Sep	154.50	155.50	154.50	154.50	—.50
152.00	134.00	Oct	149.60	150.30	149.50	150.00	
153.50	134.00	Dec	151.00	152.00	151.00	151.20	—.70
153.00	136.00	Jan	151.50	153.00	151.50	151.70	—.30
155.00	149.50	Mar				153.50	—.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,837					
Prev. Day Open Int. 43,699 up 234							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
28.60	18.98	Mar	19.95	19.99	19.83	19.94	+.15
27.45	19.25	May	20.30	20.39	20.22	20.34	+.16
25.25	19.46	Jul	20.55	20.68	20.53	20.66	+.18
25.15	19.48	Aug	20.65	20.75	20.60	20.75	+.20
24.05	19.55	Sep	20.68	20.70	20.55	20.65	+.10
22.80	19.50	Oct	20.65	20.66	20.55	20.65	+.05
22.40	19.50	Dec	20.80	20.95	20.75	20.93	+.05
22.35	19.60	Jan				21.05	+.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,497					
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,922 up 216							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
67.45	54.35	Feb	59.30	59.40	58.10	58.25	—.85
67.57	55.30	Apr	62.85	62.90	61.70	61.95	—.77
66.25	56.25	Jun	62.45	62.50	61.80	62.15	—.17
65.40	53.20	Aug	60.00	60.05	59.70	59.95	—.02
60.60	54.95	Oct	58.60	58.70	58.30	58.35	—.02
65.30	58.75	Dec	60.05	60.25	60.05	60.05	—.05
60.20	59.00	Feb	60.20	60.20	60.20	60.20	+.05
Est. Sales 21,191 Prev. Sales 21,340							
Prev. Day Open Int. 54,475 off 667							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.70	60.62	Mar	66.58	66.58	65.60	65.65	—.67
71.00	60.40	Apr	66.50	66.50	65.92	65.95	—.42
70.00	60.10	May	65.25	65.30	64.60	64.65	—.52
68.50	64.00	Aug	66.50	64.55	66.05	66.15	—.30
64.25	61.85	Sep	63.40	63.60	63.05	63.05	—.40
64.10	61.60	Oct	62.90	62.90	62.65	62.65	—.20
64.00	62.50	Nov	63.80	63.80	63.60	63.60	—.15
Est. Sales 1,703 Prev. Sales 1,260							
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,729 off 76							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
50.47	38.10	Feb	46.05	46.45	45.75	46.10	+.23
47.35	36.12	Apr	42.45	42.85	42.30	42.60	
49.05	39.88	Jun	46.65	46.87	46.45	46.67	
49.85	40.45	Jul	47.20	47.35	46.90	47.02	—.20
51.90	40.25	Aug	45.72	45.90	45.35	45.70	+.48
42.60	38.07	Oct	41.80	41.90	41.77	41.82	+.30
49.50	38.37	Dec	42.52	42.90	42.30	42.77	+.32
43.60	40.40	Feb				42.95	—.05
41.60	39.58	Apr	40.47	40.47	40.47	40.47	—.03
Est. Sales 6,076 Prev. Sales 8,145							
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,765 up 432							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.20	55.75	Feb	64.25	64.37	63.70	64.12	+.15
75.40	55.65	Mar	64.87	65.05	64.20	64.47	—.30
75.60	57.05	May	65.95	66.05	65.32	65.50	—.37
76.00	57.30	Jul	65.75	65.95	65.35	65.70	—.12
73.15	55.50	Aug	63.80	63.80	63.15	63.25	—.15
Est. Sales 3,914 Prev. Sales 4,397							
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,759 off 55							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
276.00	128.50	Mar	215.00	216.50	207.35	207.59	—1.05
272.62	131.00	May	223.80	223.80	223.80	223.80	—6.00
278.38	135.50	Jul	227.41	227.41	227.41	227.41	—6.08
282.78	132.75	Sep	230.24	230.24	230.24	230.24	—6.00
287.10	138.00	Dec				232.25	—6.00
290.33	142.50	Mar				234.63	—6.00
291.83	189.00	May				236.50	—6.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,052					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,192 off 566							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
9.33	3.34	Mar	5.78	5.82	5.65	5.76	—.04
7.15	3.58	May	6.05	6.18	5.96	6.16	+.08
6.90	3.79	Jul	6.31	6.41	6.24	6.39	+.08
6.95	4.24	Sep				6.49	+.07
7.20	4.02	Oct	6.60	6.63	6.51	6.62	+.01
7.25	6.25	Jan				7.20	
7.68	4.61	Mar	7.19	7.20	7.07	7.19	+.04
7.66	6.75	May	7.30	7.40	7.30	7.40	+.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 19,102					
Prev. Day Open Int. 94,504 up 1,721							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
2392	1955	Mar	2137	2142	2118	2138	+1
3422	1960	May	2193	2193	2168	2188	
2429	1960	Jul	2227	2231	2208	2231	+5
2430	2033	Sep	2254	2257	2238	2254	+1
2425	2055	Dec	2273	2273	2259	2272	+2
2385	2029	Mar	2280	2280	2280	2279	+2
		May				2287	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,771					
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,010 up 128							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
180.00	90.60	Jan				91.65	+1.05
177.50	87.50	Mar	88.50	89.95	88.10	89.75	+1.40
162.50	88.20	May	89.80	90.45	88.80	89.85	+.90
157.50	89.45	Jul	90.20	91.00	89.50	90.25	+.80
180.50	89.30	Sep	90.00	90.30	89.30	90.25	+.95
125.00	89.95	Nov	91.00	91.00	90.00	90.95	+1.00
161.25	91.25	Mar	92.20	92.50	92.00	92.38	+1.05
109.00	93.00	May				92.98	+.85
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,103					
Prev. Day Open Int. 3,908 off 484							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Feb				65.80	—.10
80.00	59.20	Mar	66.25	66.25	65.85	66.20	—.05
74.00	60.00	May	66.50	66.70	66.25	66.60	
74.40	60.35	Jul	66.80	66.85	66.50	66.80	
70.90	60.90	Sep	66.70	66.85	66.65	67.00	
70.30	61.25	Dec	67.45	67.70	67.30	67.55	
68.60	62.55	Mar	68.10	68.10	68.10	68.05	+.05
68.80	62.90	May	68.25	68.25	68.25	68.45	+.05
67.75	63.25	Jul				68.85	+.10
67.80	61.50	Sep				69.20	+.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,563					
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,815 off 1,204							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Feb				53.95	+.05
73.60	42.50	Mar	54.45	54.60	54.25	54.30	+.05
66.75	44.20	May	54.80	54.95	54.75	54.65	+.05
63.45	44.50	Jul	55.50	55.50	55.15	55.15	+.10
55.20	46.90	Sep				55.65	+.10
54.80	48.95	Dec				56.40	+.10
55.80	55.80	Mar				57.15	+.10
57.65	49.40	May				57.65	+.10
50.20	50.00	Jul				58.15	+.10
52.15	51.50	Sep				58.65	+.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 328					
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,267 off 68							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
619.0	580.0	Feb	618.5	619.0	618.5	609.8	—8.7
1193.0	572.0	Mar	623.0	626.5	613.0	614.0	—8.5
1048.0	580.0	May	632.0	634.0	620.0	621.7	—8.6
945.0	585.9	Jul	641.0	643.0	628.0	629.8	—8.8
940.0	594.0	Sep	651.0	651.0	640.0	638.5	—9.0
799.0	607.0	Dec	664.0	665.5	652.0	651.5	—9.1
770.0	621.0	Mar	676.0	676.0	663.0	664.8	—9.2
752.0	629.0	May				673.8	—9.3
746.0	637.3	Jul				683.1	—9.4
729.2	646.6	Sep	706.2	706.2	703.5	693.1	—9.4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 9,918					
Prev. Day Open Int. 82,567 up 197							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
352.00	329.50	Feb	378.00	372.00	378.00	376.00	
384.00	349.50	Mar				374.50	—1.50
385.00	264.50	Apr	383.00	384.00	376.50	377.00	—2.50
387.50	273.00	Jul	385.00	385.00	379.50	379.60	—2.30
390.00	55.20	Oct	387.00	388.00	385.00	382.20	—2.00
387.00	300.00	Apr				387.50	—1.40
		Jan	389.00	389.00	385.00	384.80	—1.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,466					
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,258 up 14							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
127.50	90.00	Mar	107.25	108.00	106.00	106.50	—.30
114.00	91.50	Jun	108.75	109.25	107.00	107.60	—.30
115.00	94.00	Sep	109.25	109.25	109.25	108.70	
111.00	94.25	Dec	109.00	109.05	109.00	109.80	
109.50	105.00	Mar	109.75	110.00	109.75	111.20	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 275					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,743 off 57							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
485.50	306.00	Feb	357.00	359.90	354.00	355.20	—1.10
369.50	332.70	Mar				357.40	—.90
496.80	314.70	Apr	360.70	364.20	358.00	359.40	—.80
435.70	320.50	Jun	364.50	368.00	362.50	363.40	—.70
428.40	328.00	Aug	369.50	374.00	367.00	367.70	—.70
395.70	331.50	Oct	376.00	376.00	376.00	372.10	—.70
393.00	336.50	Dec	377.30	380.50	375.00	376.60	—.70
397.50	313.30	Feb	384.80	384.80	384.00	381.00	—.60
405.00	346.30	Apr	389.00	389.00	389.00	385.40	—.60
409.00	350.50	Jun	394.10	394.10	394.10	390.20	—.60
408.50	355.00	Aug				395.30	—.60
420.00	363.00	Oct				400.40	—.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 45,701					
Prev. Day Open Int. 157,609 off 490							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.36	86.60	Mar	93.11	93.19	93.09	93.12	—.01
93.30	87.01	Jun	93.04	93.13	93.03	93.04	—.02
93.06	88.00	Sep	92.92	92.92	92.88	92.89	—.01
92.81	89.05	Dec	92.73	92.73	92.67	92.67	—.01
92.59	89.58	Mar	92.53	92.53	92.44	92.46	+.01
92.37	90.50	Jun				92.27	+.01
92.20	90.83	Sep	92.12	92.15	92.11	92.09	+.01
92.79	91.48	Dec				91.92	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 10,672					
Prev. Day Open Int. 37,804 off 801							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
93-20	75-14	Mar	92-1	93-2	92-22	92-26	—1
92-21	74-30	Jun	91-30	92-7	91-29	91-31	—1
91-24	80-7	Sep				91-7	—1
91-4	80-2	Dec				90-17	—1
89-20	89-15	Mar				89-28	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,854					
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,646 off 2,056							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
86-13	57-2	Mar	84-29	85-7	84-22	84-26	—3
85-10	56-29	Jun	83-28	84-3	83-18	83-23	—4
84-9	56-29	Sep	82-29	83-5	82-20	82-23	—5
83-11	56-25	Dec	82-4	82-7	81-24	81-27	—6
82-19	56-27	Mar	81-12	81-14	81-1	81-2	—7
82-1	63-12	Jun	80-20	80-24	80-12	80-12	—8
81-18	63-4	Sep	80-5	80-5	79-23	79-25	—8
81-7	62-24	Dec	79-18	79-21	79-8	79-8	—9
80-22	67	Mar	79-4	79-8	78-26	78-26	—10
80-10	68-25	Jun				78-14	—11
80-5	76-8	Sep				78-4	—12
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 199,533					
Prev. Day Open Int. 323,485 up 1,250							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x Index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-10	80-4	Mar	93-5	94-6	93-19	93-23	—9
94-20	79	Jun	92-20	92-25	92-20	92-25	—8
93-6	79-18	Sep				91-25	—8
88-26	88-20	Dec				90-28	—8
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,124					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,863 off 193							
CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct							
92.73	86.56	Mar	92.31	92.42	92.31	92.37	—.01
92.51	86.43	Jun	92.32	92.32	92.31	92.27	
92.36	87.66	Sep				92.08	+.02
91.88	88.34	Dec				91.85	+.03
90.25	88.50	Mar				91.80	+.03
91.15	91.15	Sep				91.14	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 54					
Prev. Day Open Int. 594 up 21							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.44	86.10	Mar	92.04	92.12	91.99	92.06	
92.34	86.73	Jun	91.93	92.05	91.88	91.96	+.01
92.09	87.08	Sep	91.74	91.88	91.71	91.78	+.02
91.79	87.28	Dec	91.48	91.64	91.47	91.55	+.02
91.48	87.64	Mar	91.24	91.40	91.24	91.30	+.02
91.22	88.84	Jun	91.01	91.28	91.01	91.06	+.01
90.97	89.29	Sep	90.79	90.97	90.79	90.84	
90.77	90.18	Dec	90.59	90.77	90.59	90.64	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 41,803					
Prev. Day Open Int. 140,347 off 242							

Currency

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units							
90.35	87.99	Mar	90.36	90.99	90.30	90.98	+.62
89.90	87.77	Jun				90.55	+.59
89.55	87.60	Sep				90.26	+.48
Est. Sales		560 Prev. Sales 544					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,381 off 346							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.4865	1.0680	Mar	1.3960	1.4110	1.3955	1.4105	+165
1.4755	1.1905	Jun	1.3800	1.3950	1.3800	1.3950	+165
1.4300	1.3310	Sep	1.3730	1.3730	1.3690	1.3810	+165
1.4550	1.1590	Dec				1.3700	+165
Est. Sales 13,666 Prev. Sales 13,230							
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,793 up 35							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7504	.6981	Mar	.7024	.7038	.7000	.7012	—26
.7360	.6965	Jun	.6996	.6997	.6963	.6974	—28
.7303	.6935	Sep	.6968	.6968	.6932	.6940	—28
.7568	.6920	Dec	.6915	.6915	.6915	.6912	—28
.7070	.6945	Mar				.6885	—33
Est. Sales 3,279 Prev. Sales 3,756							
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,186 off 58							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.13525	.10985	Mar				.13680	+100
.13360	.12130	Jun				.13375	+75
.12900	.12900	Sep				.13100	—100
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20					
Prev. Day Open Int. 103 up 17							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.4214	.3040	Mar	.4203	.4238	.4200	.4231	+29
.4249	.3336	Jun	.4237	.4270	.4237	.4268	+30
.4279	.3762	Sep	.4288	.4305	.4288	.4305	+31
.4302	.3300	Dec	.4330	.4330	.4330	.4344	+32
Est. Sales 25,154 Prev. Sales 27,025							
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,168 off 1,481							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.005180	.004035	Mar	.005166	.005205	.005162	.005202	+28
.005205	.004220	Jun	.005194	.005232	.005190	.005228	+30
.005225	.004690	Sep	.005220	.005220	.005219	.005256	+28
.005258	.004158	Dec	.005270	.005270	.005270	.005285	+28
Est. Sales 12,955 Prev. Sales 13,138							
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,535 off 1,296							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.4981	.3835	Mar	.4982	.5004	.4958	.4987	+25
.5026	.4190	Jun	.5008	.5049	.5008	.5035	+26
.5070	.4790	Sep	.5101	.5101	.5075	.5087	+26
.5090	.4915	Dec				.5130	+25
Est. Sales 14,385 Prev. Sales 14,684							
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,073 off 816							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
195.80	139.70	Mar	141.00	142.20	139.10	139.40	—2.60
176.40	144.70	May	145.00	146.00	143.30	143.50	—2.00
183.00	148.50	Jul	149.60	149.60	147.10	147.20	—2.20
176.00	150.80	Sep	152.00	152.80	149.20	149.90	—2.80
181.30	151.50	Nov	151.00	151.80	149.70	149.80	—2.90
171.00	159.00	Jan	152.50	152.50	152.50	152.50	—3.00
166.00	158.50	Mar	155.50	155.50	155.50	155.50	—3.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 807					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,600 up 27							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.75	58.77	Mar	59.80	60.25	59.30	59.70	—.38
70.00	58.90	May	60.00	60.10	58.80	59.72	—.47
70.05	57.70	Jul	58.50	58.50	57.05	57.76	—1.24
65.50	49.40	Oct	50.18	50.25	49.30	49.90	—.48
59.25	48.85	Dec	49.60	49.60	48.20	48.63	—.39
66.75	49.00	Mar	49.70	49.70	49.70	49.42	—.47
52.75	50.95	May				49.62	—.43
60.00	59.50	Jul				49.85	—.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,469					
Prev. Day Open Int. 23,788 off 497							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
98.15	55.60	Feb	60.50	60.60	59.25	59.30	—.32
85.05	55.30	Mar	58.70	59.00	56.80	57.30	—.58
80.30	53.75	Apr	56.65	56.80	54.75	55.00	—.20
76.90	52.22	May	55.00	55.00	53.00	53.15	—.57
75.39	51.80	Jun	54.50	54.50	53.30	53.30	—.62
74.00	51.80	Jul	54.70	54.70	53.40	53.40	—.20
74.15	52.50	Aug	54.60	54.80	54.60	54.60	+.85
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,078					
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,886 up 1,024							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
29.48	18.60	Mar	20.00	20.10	19.50	19.60	—.06
29.45	19.28	Apr	20.15	20.16	19.43	19.52	—.19
28.35	19.16	May	20.20	20.20	19.44	19.63	—.16
27.86	19.15	Jun	20.20	20.30	19.44	19.55	—.29
27.53	19.15	Jul	20.30	20.25	19.45	19.65	—.24
27.23	19.15	Aug	20.25	20.25	19.48	19.64	—.30
27.00	19.15	Sep	19.95	20.00	19.45	19.45	—.54
26.73	19.75	Oct	19.95	20.00	19.75	19.65	—.39
26.90	19.50	Nov	20.25	20.25	20.00	20.00	—.09
26.20	19.25	Dec	20.30	20.35	19.65	19.95	—.19
26.30	19.50	Jan	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	—.74
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,289					
Prev. Day Open Int. 45,188 off 335							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
216.80	182.30	Mar	211.48	212.20	209.00	210.30	—1.15
228.15	183.90	Jun	213.50	214.65	211.60	212.60	—1.25
221.00	187.00	Sep	214.25	216.25	214.20	214.95	—1.25
222.00	178.40	Dec	218.00	218.00	216.80	217.40	—1.40
Est. Sales 76,078 Prev. Sales 89,296							
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,838 up 1,291							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
222.90	190.50	Mar	214.95	215.55	213.20	214.00	—1.00
225.30	197.00	Jun	217.15	217.45	215.30	215.95	—1.20
226.60	200.05	Sep	218.70	218.70	218.40	218.40	—1.00
228.35	220.50	Dec				220.70	—1.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7,894					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,924 up 1,546							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
125.05	105.50	Mar	121.95	122.30	120.60	121.15	—.75
126.50	108.90	Jun	123.45	123.65	122.00	122.60	—.75
127.65	108.10	Sep	125.05	125.05	123.45	124.05	—.70
128.50	121.10	Dec	125.85	125.85	125.40	125.50	—.65
Est. Sales 12,601 Prev. Sales 16,602							
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,036 up 688							
MAJOR MKT INDEX (CBT) points and eights							
298⅝	273¼	Feb	289⅝	290½	287⅛	287⅝	—1½
300⅝	271	Mar	289½	291¼	288	288	—1⅝
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 270					
Prev. Day Open Int. 296 off 2							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	972.30 f	969.70 f
Reuters	1,844.50	1,848.30
D.J. Futures	130.03	131.44
Com. Research Bureau	221.40	221.60

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

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Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE Jan. 30

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Feb	Mar	Jun	Puts—Last Feb	Mar	Jun
12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	130	r	r	r	r	0.25	1.35
141.68	135	r	6.20	r	r	0.80	2.85
141.68	140	2.50	3.50	4.80	1.25	2.35	5.00
141.68	145	0.30	1.00	r	4.20	r	r
141.68	150	0.05	r	1.20	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	70	r	0.66	0.92	0.27	0.54	r
70.22	71	r	0.25	0.58	r	0.92	r
70.22	72	r	r	r	r	1.99	r
70.22	73	r	0.04	r	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	35	s	7.11	r	s	r	r
42.11	36	r	r	6.18	r	r	0.02
42.11	38	r	4.26	4.50	r	r	0.09
42.11	39	r	3.23	3.60	r	0.03	0.17
42.11	40	2.08	2.28	2.74	0.01	0.05	0.32
42.11	41	1.17	1.42	2.05	0.06	0.18	0.54
42.11	42	0.42	0.79	1.42	r	0.50	0.96
42.11	43	0.12	0.33	1.02	r	r	1.44
42.11	44	r	r	0.64	r	r	r
125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	125	r	12.30	r	r	r	r
137.25	130	r	r	r	r	r	2.60
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	44	s	7.90	r	s	r	r
51.90	45	s	6.90	r	s	r	r
51.90	46	s	5.85	r	s	r	r
51.90	47	r	4.80	r	r	r	0.04
51.90	48	r	4.01	r	r	0.02	r
51.90	49	r	3.04	r	r	r	r
51.90	50	1.82	2.07	2.50	r	0.08	0.33
51.90	51	1.05	s	1.70	0.10	0.26	s
51.90	52	0.31	0.60	1.10	0.41	0.60	1.04
51.90	53	0.07	0.25	0.70	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	45	r	4.72	r	r	0.02	r
49.59	46	r	r	4.31	r	r	r
49.59	47	r	2.83	r	r	0.08	0.31
49.59	48	r	1.85	2.78	r	0.20	0.50
49.59	49	r	1.20	r	r	0.43	0.81
49.59	50	0.71	0.68	1.55	r	r	r

Total call vol. 9,842 Call open int. 303,823
Total put vol. 6,468 Put open int. 188,659
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Cash Prices

Jan. 30

Commodity and Unit	Thu	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.35	1.44
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.68	0.74½
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	71-72	79-80
Lead Spot, lb	18-19	20-21
Copper elect., lb	71-73	67-70
Tin (Straits), lb	n.a.	5.738
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35	0.43
Palladium, oz	103-105	129
Silver N.Y., oz	6.19	6.37

Source: AP.

Dividends

Jan. 30

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Amer Home Prod.	Q	.77 ½	3-1	2-13
Charter Med. Cl-A/B	Q	.05	3-1	2-13
Crawford & Co	Q	.13	2-20	2-10
Dresher Inc	Q	.06	2-25	2-10
Fairfield Commun.	Q	.05	2-28	2-14
Fst Alabama Bcshrs	Q	.22	4-1	3-17
Hooper Holmes	Q	.12	2-28	2-14
Imasco Ltd	Q	.21	3-31	2-14
SJW Corp	Q	.39 ½	3-1	2-11
Thrifty Corp	Q	.16	2-28	2-10
LIQUIDATION				
Clfnati Devel.	-	$3.00	2-28	2-14
PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT				
Fst Alabama Bancshares — 2-for-1				
SPECIAL				
Countrywd Mort.	-	.08	2-28	2-14
STOCK				
Ander. Green. & Co	-	15%	3-5	2-12
STOCK SPLIT				
Dresher Inc — 3-for-2				
Standard-Pacific — 3-for-2				
USUAL				
Alltel Corp	Q	.49	4-3	2-24
Ashland Oil Inc	Q	.40	3-15	2-13
Budd Canada Inc	Q	.10	3-31	3-7
Chevron	Q	.60	3-10	2-7
Club Med	Q	.10	3-19	2-27
Comm. Shearing	Q	.14	3-14	2-28
Data Card	Q	.06	3-24	3-7
Dynamics Cp Amer	S	.10	3-4	2-14
Edison Brothers Strs	Q	.48	3-12	2-24
Entex	Q	.34	3-21	2-24
Fedders Corp	Q	.02	3-4	2-18
Grainger (WW) Inc	Q	.77	3-1	2-10
Guardian Packaging	Q	.08 ¼	3-1	2-14
Handyman Corp	Q	.05	3-12	2-24
Houghton Mifflin	Q	.25	2-26	2-12
Liz Claiborne	Q	.08 ¾	3-3	2-14
Lukens Inc	Q	.12	2-21	2-10
Mexico Fund Inc	Q	.04	3-3	2-14
Moore McCorm. Res	Q	.26	2-28	2-14
MTS Systems Corp	Q	.06	4-1	3-14
National Data Corp	Q	.11	2-28	2-14
Natl Distil. & Chem.	Q	.55	3-1	2-10
N Jersey Resources	Q	.53	4-1	3-14
Newmont Mining	Q	.35	3-10	2-21
Niagra Mohawk Pwr	Q	.52	3-31	2-14
North Amer. Coal	Q	.27 ½	3-14	3-3
Norton Co	Q	.50	3-5	2-12
Oakwood Homes	Q	.02	2-26	2-10
Oneida Ltd	Q	.28	3-15	2-14
Panhandle Eastern	Q	.57 ½	3-15	2-21
Parker Drilling	Q	.02	2-20	2-10
Penn Engin. & Mfg	Q	.15	4-7	3-17
Pizza Inn Inc	Q	.02	2-3	1-23
Pogo Producing Co	Q	.15	3-10	2-10
Profit Systems	Q	.10	2-26	2-10
Scientific-Atlanta	Q	.03	2-26	2-12
Southam Inc	Q	.10	3-31	3-14
Squibb Corp	Q	.44	3-10	2-21
Regency Elec.	Q	.05	3-10	2-18
RLC Corp	Q	.05	3-15	2-15
Taft Broadcasting	Q	.29	3-14	2-14
Utd Bks Colorado	Q	.27	3-1	2-11
Veeco Instruments	Q	.10	3-11	2-25
Weigh-Tronix	Q	.10	3-15	2-28
Wicor Inc	Q	.49 ½	2-28	2-10
Yellow Freight Sys.	Q	.13 ½	2-24	2-10

Source: UPI.

Asian Commodities

Jan. 30

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Feb	356.00	356.00	356.80	354.80
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	358.00	356.50
Apl	N.T.	N.T.	359.90	358.30

Volume: 0 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Feb	185.50	186.50	183.50	184.50
Mar	187.00	188.00	185.00	186.00
Apl	189.50	190.50	187.50	188.50
May	191.50	192.50	189.50	190.50
Jun	194.00	195.00	192.00	193.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Feb	156.50	157.50	155.00	156.00
RSS 1 Mar	162.00	162.50	159.75	160.25
RSS 2 Feb	156.00	157.00	155.00	156.00
RSS 3 Feb	154.00	155.00	153.00	154.00
RSS 4 Feb	150.00	152.00	149.00	151.00
RSS 5 Feb	145.00	147.00	144.00	146.00

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Feb	575	585	585	600
Mar	601	605	600	607
Apl	611	612	612	628
May	625	627	625	640
Jun	620	645	650	680
Jly	620	660	620	670
Sep	610	650	610	660
Nov	610	650	610	660
Jan	600	640	600	650

Volume: 52 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

London Metals

Jan. 30

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	791.00	792.00	797.00	798.00
Forward	821.50	822.00	825.00	826.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1011.50	1012.50	1024.00	1025.00
Forward	1042.00	1042.50	1052.00	1052.50
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	990.00	994.00	1002.00	1007.00
Forward	1032.00	1034.00	1040.00	1045.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	262.50	263.50	263.00	264.00
Forward	276.00	276.50	275.00	275.50
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2775.00	2785.00	2780.00	2790.00
Forward	2845.00	2850.00	2850.00	2855.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	436.00	437.00	437.00	438.00
Forward	450.00	451.00	451.00	452.00
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	430.00	440.00	430.00	440.00

Source: AP.

WHAT'S HAPPENING ON THE LONDON STAGE? READ SHERIDAN MORLEY WEDNESDAY IN THE IHT'S ARTS & LEISURE SECTION

London Commodities

Jan. 30

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	154.40	149.00	152.20	153.00	152.00	152.20
May	161.40	156.80	159.60	159.80	159.20	159.40
Aug	168.00	165.20	166.20	166.80	165.80	166.00
Oct	172.00	170.00	171.80	172.00	170.40	171.00
Volume: 2,119 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	1,744	1,725	1,733	1,734	1,743	1,744
May	1,733	1,716	1,725	1,727	1,731	1,732
Jly	1,759	1,742	1,749	1,750	1,756	1,758
Sep	1,787	1,770	1,775	1,777	1,782	1,785
Dec	1,802	1,795	1,800	1,801	1,802	1,805
Mar	1,824	1,817	1,821	1,823	1,820	1,825
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,836	1,845	1,837	1,845
Volume: 3,602 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Jan	2,260	2,200	2,200	2,220	2,160	2,190
Mar	2,320	2,175	2,255	2,260	2,220	2,225
May	2,380	2,290	2,335	2,340	2,277	2,279
Jly	2,450	2,350	2,395	2,400	2,330	2,340
Sep	2,500	2,415	2,450	2,460	2,380	2,390
Nov	2,565	2,480	2,480	2,495	2,452	2,475
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,500	2,550	2,520	2,550
Volume: 9,240 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Feb	200.00	193.00	195.50	196.50	186.50	188.00
Mar	190.00	182.50	183.00	183.50	180.00	180.25
Apl	183.25	175.00	175.50	176.00	175.00	175.25
May	174.00	170.00	170.00	171.00	170.25	171.00
Jun	177.00	170.25	169.75	170.25	169.00	169.50
Jly	174.00	170.00	170.00	171.00	169.00	169.50
Aug	173.00	170.00	170.50	172.00	168.00	173.00
Sep	175.00	171.25	170.00	174.00	171.00	175.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	165.25	177.00	170.00	185.00
Volume: 4,193 lots of 100 tons.						
CRUDE OIL (BRENT) U.S. dollars per barrel						
Mar	18.75	18.75	18.45	19.10	18.46	18.55
Apl	18.75	18.75	18.30	19.40	18.35	18.60
May	N.T.	N.T.	18.25	20.00	17.80	19.00
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	18.30	20.10	17.70	19.00
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	18.30	20.10	17.30	19.00
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	18.12	20.30	17.25	19.00
Volume: 2 lots of 1,000 barrels.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

S&P 100 Index Options

Jan. 30

Strike Price	Calls-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Puts-Last Feb	Mar	Apr	May
[illegible]								

Total call volume 126,128
Total call open int. 583,144
Total put volume 171,671
Total put open int. N.A.
Index: High 204.65 Low 201.89 Close 202.07 — 1.27
Source: CBOE.

Paris Commodities

	High	Low
SUGAR French francs per metric ton		
Mar	1,320	1,285
May	1,348	1,310
Aug	1,388	1,360
Oct	1,425	1,400
Dec	N.T.	N.T.
Mar	1,510	1,510
COCOA French francs per 100 kg		
Mar	1,740	1,730
May	N.T.	N.T.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.
May	N.T.	N.T.
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg		
Jan	N.T.	N.T.
Mar	2,370	2,225
May	2,400	2,350
Jly	N.T.	N.T.
Sep	2,565	2,585
Nov	N.T.	N.T.
Jan	N.T.	N.T.

Sugar: Est. vol.: 2,850 lots of 50 ... sales: 2,540 lots. Open inte...
Cocoa: Est. vol.: 150 lots of 10 ... sales: 12 lots. Open interest...
Coffee: Est. vol.: 200 lots of 5 ... sales: 432 lots. Open intere...
Source: Bourse du Comme...

U.S. Treas...

	Offer
3-month bill	7.03
6-month bill	7.09
1-year bill	7.13

	Bid	Offer
30-yr. bond	105 7/32	105 ...

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury In...
Change for the day: Unch.
Average yield: 8.73 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

DM Fut... Optio...

W. German Mark-125,000 ma...

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Mar	Jun	Sep
40	2.33	2.88	3.33
41	1.43	2.12	2.63
42	0.78	1.44	2.03
43	0.38	0.97	1.53
44	0.16	0.41	1.08
45	—	—	0.75

Estimated total vol. 9,499
Calls: Wed. vol. 3,116 open int. ...
Puts: Wed. vol. 2,875 open int. ...
Source: CME.

NYSE Highs-Lows

[illegible]

Harder the ... Higher the B...

Growth investors who under... technicalities will find Indigo's ... of significance in both short a... planning. Over the latest Nove... ber month end there was a b... New York oil futures when bi... denly took delivery at the ... November, '85 contracts--cat... short sellers with nowhere to ... search of supply. This attrac... amateur buyers so that a to... London capable of driving gas ... the $250s (per metric ton) ... Ahmed Yamani "drove the na... parlance on the bottom day o... and by late January there w... informed reaccumulation wi... powerful in up-thrusting pote... previous top had been in term... significance. Professionals wh... rim jiggles correctly should ... money moving against a sud... public. This has already been ... gold stocks and computer iss... driven down the same way-... soon apply to semiconductor... Indigo researchers consider ... trouble than the public seems... Send the coupon for complim... illustrated reports

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شكرا من الاهل

A record year for the IHT.

In the face of increased competition from both new and established publications, the International Herald Tribune can report all-time highs in *both* key indicators of a newspaper's health: circulation and advertising.

Circulation continued to grow at an unprecedented rate, and, for the full year 1985, reached 168,000. This represents an increase of 29% during the five-year period 1981-85.

Circulation gains have been both steady and evenly distributed between our European and Asian editions. In Europe, recent growth has been particularly significant: since early 1983, when the Wall Street Journal Europe entered the market, the IHT has *added* 15,300 copies, to reach a European circulation of 128,300.

Advertising Revenue grew to $ 32,625,000 in 1985 – a 34% increase over 1984. Total advertising *space* was up 1121 columns or 14%, with growth being shown in all major classifications, especially in the IHT's highly visible 4-color, which was up by 68%.

Results for the IHT Pacific edition (advertising appearing in the Hong Kong and Singapore press runs only) were even more dramatic: up 560 columns, or 48% – the fastest growth of any international publication in the Pacific area.

Automotive +	98 columns
Consumer products +	152 columns
Travel +	233 columns
Financial +	114 columns
Corporate/Industrial +	270 columns
Tobacco/Beverages +	149 columns
Classified +	119 columns
Supplements +	103 columns
4-color (incl. above) +	301 columns

This comes at a time when advertising investment in international media has shown only modest growth. Rome Report figures for the first nine months 1984/85 show an overall increase of 8% in the Atlantic area and 11% in the Pacific. Thus, relative to competing publications, the IHT's 1985 performance is particularly satisfying.

New Research. In 1985, Research Services Limited, London, undertook a major study of the business responsibilities, lifestyle and reading habits of *frequent international business travelers*, a group that is of prime importance, not only to marketers of travel-related products and services, but also to any company interested in reaching the truly international senior business executive. The full report of this survey is available from any IHT office.

Miami printing by satellite from Paris will start March 10, to permit distribution of the International Herald Tribune in Latin America and the Caribbean. It will also mean improved availability in major marketing and financial centers in the United States. This will be the eighth IHT facsimile printing site.

If you would like to receive further information on the global newspaper, please contact your IHT office at the address below:

The International Herald Tribune
Published with the New York Times and the Washington Post.
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, The Hague, Marseille, Hong Kong and Singapore.
181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Telephone: (1) 46 37 93 00.

The global newspaper

Bringing the world's most important news to the world's most important audience.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
6¾	3⅞	ADI n				34	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	7½	AL Lab s	.16	.9	19	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
6	3¼	AM Intl			11	430	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
4	3¼	AOI n				103	3¼	3	3⅛	— ¼
94⅝	74	ATT Fd	5.52e	6.1		39	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛	— ¾
12	9¼	AcmeU	.32	2.8	32	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18½	9¾	Action			15	61	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	1½	Acton				174	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	⅛	Actn wt				45	⅜	¼	¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¾	AdmRs			7	60	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	23⅝	AdRusl	.16	.6	17	345	27	26¼	26¾	— ¼
8	3⅝	Aeronc				124	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
40⅜	22¾	AfilPb s	.44	1.1	25	81	40⅜	40	40	— ⅜
8⅝	5⅛	AirExp				9	7	7	7	
12	7⅛	AirCal			11	562	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
13¾	9¾	ArCal pf	1.20	10.1		165	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
3⅝	¼	Alamco				50	⅜	⅜	⅜	
127	72¼	Alamito			11	118	122⅝	121½	121½	—1⅛
9⅛	5⅝	AlbaW				11	7¼	7¼	7¼	
3½	1⅜	AlnTre				12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	6	Aloha				87	20⅝	20	20	
14¼	8	Alphaln				30	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
⅞	¼	Altex n				318	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
36½	31	Alcoa pf	3.75	10.4		1400z	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
34⅞	20¼	AlzaCp			43	509	32½	31¾	31¾	— ¾
3⅝	2	AmBrit	.08	2.5		47	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Amdahl	.20	1.3	26	1123	15⅝	15⅜	15½	— ¼
11¼	5⅛	Amedco	.08	1.0		57	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅛	5½	AmCap			12	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
64	38	AContrl	1.20	1.8	16	28	65⅝	63¾	65¼	+2
9	4½	AFruc A			67	10000z	8½	8	8	— ¼
9	4¼	AFruc B			61	7000z	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
10⅞	3⅝	AHlthM			8	118	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
8¼	5⅜	Alsrael				5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅜	AMzeA	.52	3.7	67	12	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
16¾	12⅛	AMzeB	.52	3.6	70	11	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	— ½
7⅜	1⅜	AMBld				618	6⅛	6	6⅛	
4⅜	2⅞	AmOil			16	136	3⅝	3	3¼	— ⅛
62½	39¼	APeH		5.0	13	12	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
1¾	⅜	AmPln v				93	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅞	APrec	.24b	1.5	23	22	16	15⅞	15⅞	
8⅞	6¼	AmRlty			4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	11⅜	AmRovl	2.05e	17.4		477	11¾	11¾	11⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	AScIE			29	72	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
48⅜	44	A xon pr	3.55	7.6		13	46⅝	46½	46½	
7⅝	5⅛	A xon sc				72	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅛	1⅞	Ampal	.06	2.5	10	24	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅞	4⅞	Andal			32	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
5⅝	1¼	AndJcb				3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
15⅝	9	Andrea	.72	7.9	25	16	9⅜	9¼	9⅛	
9⅝	5⅜	Angeles			123	66	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
1⅜	⅜	Angel wt				40	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅞	vjAnglo v				73	1⅝	1½	1½	
6¼	1⅞	ArgoPt				186	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
7⅛	5½	Arley			8	20	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅞	Armtrn				117	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ¼
11½	4⅛	Armel s			10	159	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	
10⅝	7⅜	ArrowA	.20	2.2	1	29	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22½	17⅜	Arundl			14	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
10	6½	Asmr a	.20	2.5	50	230	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
16⅜	9⅞	Astrex			14	40	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Astrolc				421	1⅛	1	1	
17⅜	7½	Astrol pf	1.80	15.0		73	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
1½	⅜	AtlsCM				63	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5	2¾	Atlas wt				1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
5⅞	2	Audiotr				13	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅜	Ausiml n				37	13⅜	13	13	
23⅞	13⅞	Avondl	.80	3.6	147	28	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
B										
4⅝	3⅞	BAT In	.16e	3.3		2448	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
27	16¾	BDM s			22	302	22½	21¼	21⅜	— ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	BRT			6	27	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	BSD n				50	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
16½	9½	BSN				124	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
15⅝	9	Badger	.40	2.7	18	24	15¼	15	15	
17½	11⅛	Baker			17	8	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
10⅛	8⅞	BaldwS	.32	3.3		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	2	BalyM wt				11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅝	23⅜	BanFd	2.78e	9.8		3	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Banstr g				24	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	BnkBld	.40	4.6	9	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	Barco				41	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	BarnEn			18	40	3	3	3	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	BaryRG				164	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Baruch	.371	3.8	18	50	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
12	5¼	Beard				95	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14¼	9¼	BetaBlk	1.80	18.7		5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
34⅝	22½	BergBr	.32b	1.0	15	137	32¼	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
29⅞	10⅜	BicCp s	.48	1.7	16	45	29	28⅛	28⅞	+ ½
16⅜	11½	BigV	.40	2.7	16	27	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
31⅞	21⅜	BinkMf	1.00	3.3	13	8	30	30	30	
24⅝	9½	BioR B s			19	13	23	22⅞	23	— ¼
24⅝	9½	BioR A s			19	12	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
39½	17	Blessg s	.60	1.6	11	3	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ¼
1⅝	¼	BlockE				14	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
19¼	11	BlounIA	.45	2.9	37	48	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
19½	11½	BlountB	.40	2.7	36	5	15	15	15	— ⅛
23	12	BolarP s			22	184	15¾	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
14	9⅛	BowVal	.20			32	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Bowmr			16	74	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
21¼	14⅛	Bowne	.44	2.1	16	39	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
28⅛	19⅛	Brscn g	1.60			98	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	30⅛	BrnFA	1.00	2.4	11	5	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
48	31	BrnFB	1.00	2.2	12	44	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ¼
5	2⅜	Buckhn				11	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
6¼	3⅞	Buckh pf	.50	9.1		1	5½	5½	5½	
35⅜	24⅜	Buell	.60	1.8	7	103	34	33½	33½	— ⅜
13¼	6½	Bush n			7	10	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
C										
25⅝	11⅞	CDI			13	20	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
12⅝	6⅞	CMI Cp			8	56	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
3¼	⅜	CMX Cp				13	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅛	7⅛	CSS n				6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	14⅛	Cablv n				7566	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9	CaesNJ			18	9	13	12½	12½	— ¼
7⅜	4½	CagleA			6	21	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅜	CalRE	1.28	10.6	8	25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	Calprop	.861	10.0	21	51	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	12½	Camco	.44	3.0	9	16	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
17½	13¼	CMarc g	.28	2.1		168	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
23¼	14½	CdnOcc	.64			2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
67	27½	CWinc			11	51	54⅜	53⅝	53⅝	— ½
13	5	Cardiff			12	31	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
15⅜	9⅛	CareA	.10	.7	16	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	CareE B			17	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
51	40⅛	CaroP pf	5.00	10.0		100z	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
18¾	14⅛	CastlA	.80b	4.7	12	16	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
32⅞	25¼	CasFd	2.20a	8.0		17	27¾	27½	27½	+ ¼
5⅝	2	CastInd				11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
31⅞	30¼	CenM pf	3.50	11.6		110z	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
14¼	11¼	CentSe	1.57e	11.4		8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Cetec	.20	2.7	18	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4	1½	ChmpH			47	333	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
22⅜	13⅝	ChmpP	.72	3.3	21	86	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
29⅝	16⅝	ChfMA s	.16	.9	14	449	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
29	18	ChfMB s	.16	.9	14	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
21⅛	18	ChfRv	1.20a	6.1	12	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	32	ChfD pf	4.00			200z	33	33	33	—1
45⅛	19	Citadel			7	607	43⅝	42¼	42¼	—1¼
31⅜	19	CitFst	1.00b	3.3	9	4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
60½	37⅛	CitFst pf	2.50	4.2		2	60⅛	60	60	
50⅞	37⅜	Clarmt	2.14e	4.4		26	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	8	ClarkC	.30e	3.0	13	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
45	31	Clarost	.85a	2.3	9	14	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+1⅛
22⅛	11⅛	Clopay s	.16	1.2		12	13½	13⅛	13¼	
6⅞	3⅞	Cognitr			85	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	8¼	Cohu	.20	1.8	11	79	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
5⅜	3¼	CalF wt s				100	4⅛	3⅞	4	
27⅛	13⅞	Comfed			6	53	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅛	Caminc	.16			16	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¼	CompD				20	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
7⅞	4½	CmpCn				123	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	5⅞	CmpFct				207	12⅛	11⅜	11⅞	—1⅛
21	14⅛	Cnchm	.40	2.1	11	11	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
10½	6⅞	ConcdF			228	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19⅛	7⅛	Connly			9	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
25½	15	ConrCp			7	59	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Conast			59	1027	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	1¼	Cona wt				133	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
10	4	ConsOG				346	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
18	8¼	CnStor s			16	286	17⅜	16¾	17¼	
15⅞	8¼	vjCantA			8	125	13⅝	13½	13½	
20	10⅛	vjCntA pf				15	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
26¾	17⅛	ContMH			9	25	25⅝	25½	25¼	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Convst n	1.80	17.1		5	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
19⅝	16	Copley n	.28e	1.5		10	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅜	CosCr n			34	140	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
1	⅛	CosCr wt				118	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	9½	CntrM n	.36e	3.2		546	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	CrstFo	.15e	1.2	11	18	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
37	26⅞	Cross	1.44	4.2	16	61	34⅞	34½	34½	
48⅛	30	CrowlM	1.00a	2.9	11	2	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	10⅛	CrnCP			9	6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅛	CrutcR				92	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
4⅝	⅛	CrystO				1985	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
25	18	Cubic	.39	2.0	11	90	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
31¼	23⅛	Curtico	.92	3.4	11	59	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
3	½	CustEn				18	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
D										
3	1½	DWG	.08t	4.6		10	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	DamEA	2.00	29.6		216	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	DamEB	2.30	32.9		77	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Damson				694	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
24½	14⅝	Dams pf	2.50	18.2		26	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
26⅝	15⅜	Dams pf	3.00	18.9		31	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	10⅛	DataPd	.16	1.1		399	14⅝	13⅞	14½	+ ½
9¼	3⅛	Datarm			6	23	9⅜	9	9¼	
8¼	2	DeRose				15	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6½	3⅛	Decorat				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17	13⅝	DelVal	1.74	10.9	9	18	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
4	¼	Delmed				2937	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Desgntrn	.23t	5.4	106	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
13⅛	7⅛	Dewgnl			14	292	13⅝	11⅞	13	+ ½
15⅝	10⅞	DeviCp			458	42	14½	14¼	14½	
11⅞	7⅝	DynRS n	1.20	16.3		97	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Diag A			100	37	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Diag B			88	25	7	7	7	+ ⅛
28⅞	6½	DiaBth s	.20	.8	16	381	26⅜	25⅜	26⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Dialcon				22	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
44½	21⅛	Dillrd s			20	145	42	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Diodes			19	47	4	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅝	1⅜	DomeP				2268	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
½	⅛	DmeP wt				2	⅛			
17⅛	12⅞	Domtr s	.88			31	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Driller				15	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	DrivHar			15	48	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
34⅞	23	Ducom	.80	2.5	40	65	32⅜	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Duplex s	.32	2.6	11	18	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
16½	12	DurTst	.40b	2.4	18	50	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+ ½
E										
10⅛	7⅛	EAC	.40	4.1	40	29	10	9⅞	9⅞	
16¼	13⅛	EECO	.32	2.2	23	30	14½	14¼	14½	
10	5⅛	ERC			20	122	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	3½	ESI	.37t	5.0	11	19	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
3⅛	2	EagiCl				205	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅞	18	EsInCo	1.00	5.3	10	5	19	19	19	— ¼
38⅜	29	Estgp	4.17e	13.2	7	6	31⅜	31⅝	31⅝	
16⅝	8	EchoB g	.12			1751	16⅛	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
30	18⅝	ElcAm	1.40	4.9	11	12x	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	ElecSd			55	236	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	2	Elsinor				29	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
13½	10½	EmMed	.03e	.2		19	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	EmCar			5	16	6⅛	6⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
½		EgyDv wt				12	⅜	⅜	⅜	
16⅛	11¼	EnDvl	3.30	24.4		67	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	EngMat				1678	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10⅛	4⅜	EngOll			4	20	5⅛	5	5	— ½
1⅞	⅞	EnrSrv				15	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅛	10⅞	ESD n	.40	2.5	10	16	16	16	16	— ¼
3⅞	2⅜	Enstr pf	.40e	19.2		100	2⅜	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
12⅞	8⅞	Ereind			18	25	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
25	15½	Espey	.40	2.0	9	3	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
4⅜	⅛	Esprit				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	8½	EtzLav	.11e	1.2	12	8	9	9	9	
13⅛	6¼	EvrJ B	.10	.8	31	28	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¾
12¾	6	EvrJ A	.20	1.6	31	127	13	12¾	12½	+ ⅛
13½	5⅝	Excel	.40b	3.1	18	112	13	12¾	13	
F										
12⅝	8½	FPA			59	3	10⅜	10½	10½	
24⅝	16⅝	Fabind	.50	2.0	9	5	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
20¼	7⅜	FairFin			14	552	20⅝	19⅞	20½	+1
4⅝	1⅝	FalrmC				28	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
19	15	Farly pf	1.011	5.5		508	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
9½	3⅜	Fldata				177	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	
18½	9⅝	FlAust n				132	10⅛	10	10	
7⅝	1⅜	FCapHd				2843	8½	7⅜	8½	+ ⅞
12⅝	10	FtConn	1.00a	8.4	8	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
15½	11⅜	FWymB	.80	6.8	11	386	12⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅜	Fstcrp s	.25a	1.5	9	28	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
15⅛	11⅞	FischP	.68t	5.0	21	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
14⅛	6⅞	FitcGE				18	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	23⅝	FltGE pf	4.00	12.5		4	32	31½	32	+ ¼
10⅛	4⅜	vjFlanlg				5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
44	36⅜	FlaRck	.90	2.1	8	2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	21	Fluke	1.38t	4.6	17	48	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
15⅝	8⅞	Foodrm			6	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
34½	28½	Foote pf				1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	FthillG				1647	6⅝	6	6½	+ ½
126	87⅜	FordCn	d4.00e			920z	126½	123	126½	+2½
26⅛	20⅜	ForstC A	.30	1.2	28	9	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
25⅝	20⅝	ForstC B	.30	1.2	27	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
32½	17⅛	ForestL			29	38	27⅞	29⅜	29⅞	— ¼
2	1	Fotoml				31	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅛	5⅝	FrdHly			74	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	19½	FreqEl			18	52	26⅛	25½	25⅝	+ ¼
10⅞	7⅛	Friedm	.28b	3.1	14	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅜	FriesEn	.24t	2.1	15	12	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
26	19	Frischs	.22b	1.0	28	49	22	21⅞	22	
11¾	5½	FurVit s	.16	1.4	29	519	11¼	11	11⅛	
G										
6⅝	4	GRI				12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	1⅜	GTI				93	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅜	10⅛	GalaxC			10	43	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
2⅛	1	GalxyO			17	72	1	1	1	— ⅛
30¼	24⅝	Garan	1.20	4.5	15	4	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
13⅞	7⅛	GatLit				215	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
13⅝	10¼	Gelms			43	36	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Gemco				27	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	11½	GDefns	.88	7.0	8	138	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
5	2⅛	GnEmp	.20	7.0	29	38	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GnMicr	.10b	.6	17	10	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Genisco			66	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

Floating-Rate Notes

Jan. 30

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Allied Irish 95	8⅝	10-06	100.03	100.13
Allied Irish 92	8⅛	17-04	100.05	100.15
Allied Irish Perp	8⅝	20-05	98.20	98.80
Atlantic Fin 89/94	8⅝	28-02	99.95	100.10
Autopistas 95	8⅝	07-05	99.92	100.02

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Abbey National 92/00	11⅝	15-04	99.14	99.24
Alliance+Leic Soc 93	11⅝	25-05	99.16	99.26

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnt 97 (Yen)	6⅝	22-04	100.03	100.13
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	6⅝	27-02	100.02	100.12

Canadian Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
New Brunswick 89/94			98.62	99.62

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Bap 92 (Dm)	5	27-06	100.24	100.44
Belgium 97 (Dm)	4⅝	28-02	100.06	100.11
Commerzbank 95 (Dm)	5⅜	23-04	99.20	99.50
Dresdner Fin 90 (Dm)	4⅞	14-02	100.12	100.17
Ireland 97 (Dm)	4⅞	14-07	100.05	100.10
Malaysia 2005	4.9125	18-03	98.00	98.50
J.P. Morgan 95 Cap	5⅜	25-02	99.23	99.53
Sweden 97 (Dm)	4⅝	30-05	100.50	100.55

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cr Foncier 94 (Ecu)	8⅝	12-02	99.95	100.15
Cr National 95	9⅛	15-04	99.90	100.10
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	8⅞	28-04	98.85	97.85
Italy 92	9⅝	27-03	59.78	99.80

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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Finland	F.M.	1,410	760	414
France	F.F.	1,200	644	359
Germany	D.M.	482	261	144
Great Britain	£	101	55	30
Greece	Dr.	15,600	8,464	4,692
Netherlands	Fl.	550	298	166
Ireland	£Irl.	115	62	34
Italy	Lire	276,000	149,040	82,800
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	9,020	4,876	2,668
Norway	N.Kr.	1,420	765	423
Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,450	4,090
Spain	Ptas.	21,200	11,500	6,300
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,470	795	434
Switzerland	S.Fr.	432	233	129
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to a spokesman. … nothing is sure.

— ADVERTISEMENT —

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Jan. 30, 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) – daily; (w) – weekly; (b) – bi-monthly; (r) – regularly; (i) – irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
-(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A. $ 202.06
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.
-(d) Baerbond SF 933.05
-(d) Conbar SF 1358.00
-(d) Equibaer America $ 1257.00
-(d) Equibaer Europe SF 1596.00
-(d) Equibaer Pacific SF 1207.00
-(d) Grobar SF 1146.00
-(d) Stockbar SF 1787.00
BNP INTERFUNDS
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC
DIT INVESTMENT PFM
EBC TRUST CO. (JERSEY) LTD.
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda
FORBES PO 887 GRAND CAYMAN
GEFINOR FUNDS
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.
G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.
JARDINE FLEMING, POB 70 GPO Hg Kg
LLOYDS BANK INTL., POB 438, Geneva 11
NIMARBEN
OBLIFLEX LIMITED
ORANGE NASSAU GROUP
PARISBAS-GROUP
PUTNAM
ROYAL B. CANADA, POB 246 GUERNSEY
SKANDIFOND INTL FUND
SVENSKA INTERNATIONAL LTD.
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt

Other Funds

(w) Actibonds Investments Fund $ 26.95
(w) Acticroissance $ 100.44
(m) Allied Ltd. $ 12.38
(w) Arab Finance I.F. $ 198.80
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $ 245…

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change …

مكتبة الأهرام

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Asea Reorganizes in West Germany

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Asea AB, the Swedish electrical and electronics engineering concern, has reorganized its West German unit, Asea GmbH, into a holding company and three subsidiaries.

Olav Hakestad, who was president of the former West German unit, will continue to head Asea GmbH.

Horst Stange has been named president of Asea Lepper GmbH, which was the power division of the West German unit. He was general manager of the generator subdivision of Asea Generation, based in Asea's corporate headquarters in Vasteras, Sweden.

Olle Jarleborg, formerly general manager of the industrial division in West Germany, has been appointed president of the new corresponding company, Asea Industrie & Automation GmbH, with its Messmetallurgie subsidiary.

Lars Rohwer becomes president of Asea Industrie-Roboter GmbH, the former robotics division. Mr. Rohwer currently is president of Parca of Norrahammar, Sweden.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV has named C.N. van der Spek and Manfred Höbart as general managers of its London branch, effective March 1. They will succeed R. van der Borch, who, as previously reported, is being transferred to Amro's Amsterdam headquarters as head of the corporate banking division. Mr. Höbart, who currently is general manager of the London branch of Osterreichische Länderbank AG, will primarily be responsible for activities in the field of forfaiting and trade-finance activities, as well as treasury. Mr. van der Spek will be responsible for corporate and commercial banking and for operations. He currently is deputy general manager of Amro's Tokyo branch, a post the bank is yet to fill.

John Menzies PLC, the British stationers and newsagents group, has named Ranald Noel-Paton as managing director from Oct. 1, succeeding T.P. Callaghan, who is retiring from that post but will remain on the board in a nonexecutive capacity. Mr. Noel-Paton currently is based in Hong Kong as general manager, Far East, for British Caledonian Airways. The airline has yet to name his replacement.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd. has named Kunio Seiki as general manager of its London branch, succeeding Atsuyoshi Yatsunami, who is returning to the Tokyo head office in early February as general manager of the international department. Mr. Seiki was general manager of the bank's international finance department in Tokyo.

Algemene Bank Nederland NV of Amsterdam said C.J.M. van Gessel and R.J.J.M. van Zinnicq Bergmann have been appointed general managers of its securities and syndicates directorate. Mr. van Gessel is manager of the capital markets department and Mr. van Zinnicq Bergmann serves as chief manager, responsible for the securities operations department and the investment banking representative offices abroad of the securities and syndicates directorate.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Ltd. said it has recruited Peter Engstrom, the head of international borrowing operations in Sweden's National Debt Office, in a move aimed at strengthening its position in the international capital market. He will assume overall responsibility for primary market activities and will participate in the firm's international capital market business development. He is expected to move to London in April.

Premium Fonds AS, a newly formed investment banking company that is based in Norway and is majority owned by Rogalandsbanken A/S, has appointed Inge Skjelfjord managing director. He was with Scandinavian Bank in London.

Lummus Crest Ltd. has named A.J.O. (Jaap) van Gennep managing director, succeeding J. Douglas Scott. Previously, Mr. van Gennep was president of Lummus Heat Transfer Systems, which is based in Rijswijk near The Hague. Lummus Crest Ltd. is the British unit of Lummus Crest Inc., itself a subsidiary of Combustion Engineering Inc., a U.S.-based company that supplies equipment, products and services for the energy, utility, petrochemical and industrial markets.

National Westminster Bank PLC has named Ron Porter treasurer and assistant general manager of its international banking division. He succeeds Roy Haines, who, as previously reported, takes up the new post of group treasurer for NatWest. Mr. Porter was deputy treasurer, international banking division. Phil Lockyer has been appointed manager, North American corporate desk, in NatWest's international division, based in London. He was with the bank in Toronto and New York. In addition, Barry Noden has been named treasurer of NatWest Australia Bank, based in Sydney. His deputy treasurer will be Peter Brand. Mr. Noden was treasurer of NatWest's executive office, Far East and Australasia, based in Singapore and Mr. Brand was general manager-corporate funding at National Westminster Finance Australia in Sydney.

Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. said Andrew Hugh Smith, chairman of Capel-Cure Myers and a director of Grindlays Bank PLC, has been elected a director of ANZ Holdings (UK) PLC, which previously was known as Grindlays Holdings PLC. David Poole, chief executive of ANZ Merchant Bank Ltd. and of Capel-Cure Myers, was elected a director of Grindlays Bank PLC. Through ANZ Holdings, the ANZ group owns Grindlays Bank and ANZ Merchant Bank and 29.9 percent of the London stockbroker Capel-Cure Myers, the holding of which will be increased to 100 percent in March.

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Singapore May Sell Off Companies

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — Singapore is ready to sell off its nationalized sector, General Lee Hsien Loong, the country's trade, industry and defense minister said here Thursday.

"The government has no parochial interest in the existing companies it owns," General Lee said, adding that it "will be willing to divest itself of these companies, for a fair price."

The impetus for growth, he said, in a speech to the Commonwealth Institute on Singapore's economic policy in the next decade, "must lie with the private sector."

And while the government would do its utmost to maintain and improve the economic infrastructure, notably in areas such as telecommunications and information technology, "it is up to private enterprise to make the profits and create the wealth."

In the past, the government had invested in some sectors of the economy. But it was now willing to give up not only ownership but management control as well, he said.

General Lee said that the country's period of easy growth was over.

"The recession of 1985 is a turning point in the economic development of Singapore," he said. "If we can sustain 4 to 6 percent growth per year in the next two decades, we shall have done well."

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said recently that the economy shrank 1.7 percent in 1985.

General Lee said that the present recession was notably the result of an external drop in demand for petroleum, shipbuilding and electronic products and of an end to the domestic construction boom.

Singapore, he said, was still predominantly a manufacturing production base but could no longer hope to compete with rivals such as South Korea and Taiwan. Instead, the country should increase the export of services, he added.

He called on Singaporeans to forfeit "the privileges and the comforts of the developed world" and accept wage cuts in times of recession.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower on U.S. Economic Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell again Thursday in hectic European and U.S. trading, losing more than a pfennig against the Deutsche mark, after disappointing data revived market pessimism about the health of the U.S. economy.

Dealers said the dollar fell rapidly to 2.37 DM after the Commerce Department reported that the U.S. trade deficit widened to a record $148.5 billion last year and that its Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose only 0.9 percent last month, far below expectations.

But they said the dollar's decline was checked after a White House spokesman said he did not know of any new policies to bring down its value.

Nonetheless, dealers said that Thursday's declines were likely to be the first of many in coming weeks. "The bearish sentiment simmering under the surface for weeks now seems fully justified," one London bank dealer said.

In New York, the dollar fell to 2.3730 DM from 2.3900 there on Wednesday; to 192.55 yen from 193.65; to 7.2725 French francs from 7.3290, and to 2.0140 Swiss francs from 2.0215.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar closed in London at 2.3785 DM, down from 2.3905 at the opening and Wednesday's close there of 2.3880. The U.S. currency also fell to 193 yen from 193.92 on Wednesday and to 2.0203 Swiss francs from 2.0208.

In other European markets Thursday, the dollar was fixed at midafternoon in Frankfurt at 2.3912 DM, up from 2.3830 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 7.3370 French francs in Paris, up from 7.3300. In Zurich, the dollar closed at 2.0210 Swiss francs, up fractionally from 2.0198.

Dealers said the French franc rose to the top of the European Monetary System grid Thursday on the strength of sharply higher Eurofranc deposit rates over the last two days. Three-month rates on Thursday were quoted at 17½ percent, up 4 percentage points from 13½ percent on Tuesday.

The franc rose in London to 7.2925 against the dollar after an opening of 7.3400.

Earlier reports in London that the Bank of France had intervened to support the franc were denied later by French dealers. They said the bank was more likely to have been selling francs to ease tensions in the EMS than buying.

They said operators appeared to have been borrowing francs in the Eurocurrency markets to sell them forward as a devaluation hedge for the post-election period in March.

The result of the high Eurofranc rate has been to put unwanted upward pressure on the franc in the spot market. "There has been a lot of foreign selling of marks to buy francs," one dealer said.

The British pound, meanwhile, returned to the sidelines after being the focus of attention for much of the week. Dealers said the dollar's decline and stable crude oil prices had, temporarily at least, taken some of the pressure off the pound.

In London, the pound rose to $1.4100 from $1.4027 at the opening and Wednesday's close of $1.4035. But it slipped to 3.3513 against the mark from 3.3520 on Wednesday.

In later trading in New York, sterling rose to $1.4180 from $1.4035 there on Wednesday.

(Reuters, IHT)

THE EUROMARKETS

26 DM Eurobonds Are Filed for February

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — Banks registered 26 Deutsche mark Eurobonds for launch in February, valued at a total 6.71 billion DM, a Bundesbank spokesman said Thursday. For January, banks had registered the issue of 23 DM Eurobonds, for a total of 5.65 billion DM.

Meanwhile, the secondary market was basically quiet Thursday, with attention focused on the primary sector, which again had another active day, dealers said.

The expected 80-billion-yen bond issue for Canada emerged under the lead managership of Nomura International Ltd. As reported Wednesday, the noncallable issue pays 6⅛ percent over five years and is priced at 100¾.

Participants reported enthusiastic demand. "We had no problem placing our allocation," one co-manager said.

Another co-manager said that "demand was widespread, with virtually all of our retail base interested in the bond."

The issue started trading at a discount of about 1¼ but gradually edged up during the day to end at a discount of about 1, comfortably inside the 1¼-percent selling concession.

The issue of the Canada bonds tended to overshadow another yen bond for a triple-A rated borrower, dealers said. The 10-billion-yen issue was for Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and pays 6½ percent over seven years. It was priced at 101½ and was led by Bank of Tokyo International.

A variety of new issues were launched in other sectors, dealers said. Deutsche Bank Finance NV issued a $150-million straight paying 9¼ percent over 10 years and priced at 100¼. Lead managed by Deutsche Bank Capital Markets, it ended inside the 2-percent fees at a discount of 1⅝.

The primary sector of the Canadian dollar market sprang back to life with Australian Industry Development Corp. offering a 100-million-Canadian-dollar bond issue. It was guaranteed by Australia and pays 10 percent over five years. Priced at par, it closed around the total fees of 1⅞ percent at a discount of about 1⅞. CIBC Ltd. was lead manager.

Bell Canada issued a 50-million-dollar bond issue paying 10 percent over five years and priced at 100¼. Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Ltd. lead-managed the issue and quoted it inside the total 1⅞ fees at a discount of 1¾.

Japanese Banks Pass U.S. in Assets in International Market

(Continued from Page 11)

percent of the $1.12 trillion of recorded interbank deposits.

The French are the second largest users of interbank funds, accounting for 12 percent of the total, followed by the Americans with 10.8 percent. The British and West German banks each account for 7.3 percent of this sector.

For the Japanese, 55 percent of their funding comes from banks outside their own network, 27 percent from affiliated banks, 9 percent from nonbanks and the remainder equally divided between deposits from monetary institutions and the issuance of certificates of deposit.

The Japanese and Americans receive about an equal amount of deposits from monetary institutions, with each registering just over $30 billion. French and British banks are distant rivals, receiving $16 billion.

U.S. banks get the largest deposits from nonbanks and account for 30 percent of the total. The Japanese are second with 11 percent, followed by the British with 10.4 percent.

While these totals describe the nature of the business of the different nationalities, the BIS also shows how the business developed over the nine months ended last

This picture shows the Japanese very active, adding $121 billion to their gross assets and the Americans cutting back with a $15-billion decline, almost all of which was a reduction in interbank business with nonaffiliated banks.

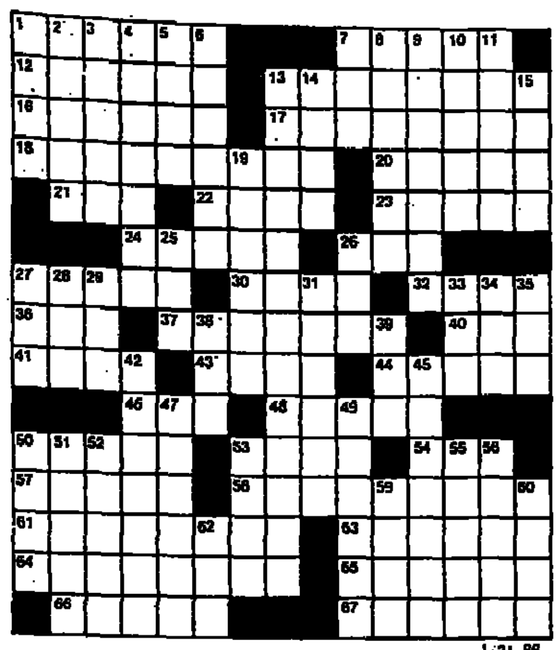
No doubt reflecting the dollar balances held by Japanese companies resulting from their huge trade surplus with the United States, nonbank deposits with Japanese banks rose $16 billion in the first nine months last year, compared with only a $2-billion increase at U.S. banks.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.



1/31/86

ACROSS

1 Baghdad air express
7 Mosconi shot
12 Like a Verdi work
13 Bleached
16 Aquarium fish
17 Slope's kin
18 Fishy-sounding summit
20 "... rusting in —— of tears": F. Thompson
21 H.H.H. was one
22 —— en point
23 What "syne" means
24 Little's colleagues
26 Soft-shell clam, e.g.: Abbr.
27 Macbeth title
30 "—— bird!"
32 Its capital was Susa
36 Play by E. E. Cummings
37 Food fish
40 Epoch
41 "Beowulf," for one
43 Attention-getting word
44 "Police in Trouble" author
46 Stock or block follower
48 Angler's hereditary class?
50 Rock thrust
53 Indic language
54 Three sch. basics
57 "—— and Pains": Perelman
58 Bane of shellfish
61 Turnstone
63 Makes fish meal
64 Like a fish-garnish taste
65 More drawn out
66 Family of a Conn. senator
67 Moths

DOWN

1 Bivouac
2 Arum, e.g.
3 Poet Rainer Maria ——
4 Angler, in a way
5 Action; process: Suffix
6 Indian's abode
7 Eyelash: Fr.
8 Finally
9 Breathe
10 "The —— Field": Wambaugh
11 Red Bordeaux wine
13 Question re a fishy deal?
14 Raise prices
15 Proofreader's "take out"
19 Embellish's
25 Shell-game object
26 Kind of bank: Abbr.
27 Stan (—— Man) Musial
28 Onto the jive
29 "—— Blue?": 1929 song
31 Ethiopian's neighbor
33 Cobb or Iacocca
34 Part of E.T.A.
35 "The Pleasure ——," Mae West work
38 Scottish negative
39 Sun —— -sen, Chinese statesman
42 Locale of many fishing ports
45 Shad or sardine
47 Remove beach particles
49 Unattached
50 Sodium chloride: Abbr.
51 Yearned
52 —— violino
53 Greek letters
55 Stove
56 Golf's —— Cup
59 Sailor's rum
60 Ukr., Latv., etc.
62 Laughter, in Lyon

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"HE JUST DOES THAT TO GET YOUR ATTENTION, GEORGE."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

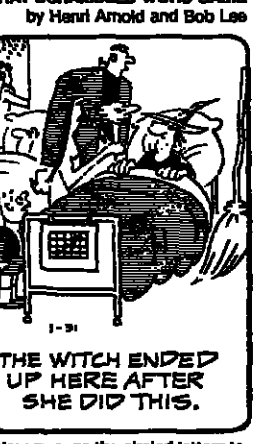
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAYGO

FEMAL

EXDULE

RAWHEL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: OFF THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: WALTZ DRAFT LACING WAYLAY
Answer: Another name for the rush hour— THE CRAWL OF THE WILD

WEATHER

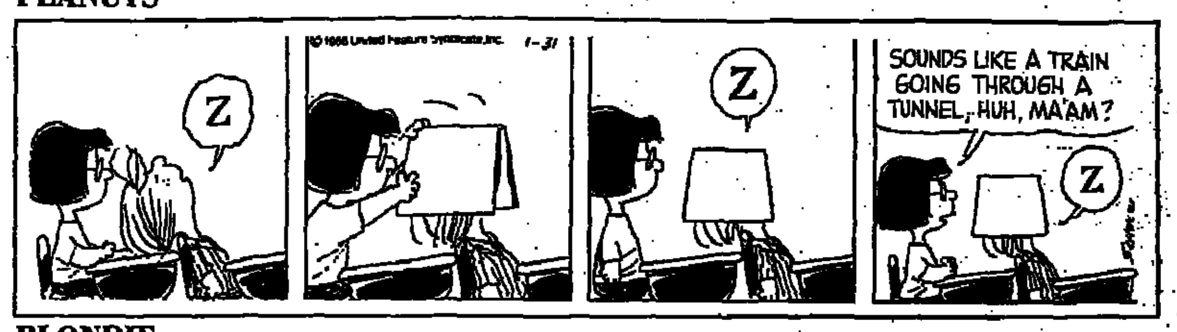
EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	14	57	13	55	sh
Amsterdam	3	38	1	34	o
Athens	14	57	7	45	o
Barcelona	4	39	0	32	r
Belgrade	8	46	0	32	fr
Berlin	4	39	0	32	o
Brussels	4	39	0	32	o
Bucharest	2	36	0	32	o
Budapest	6	43	0	32	fr
Copenhagen	2	36	0	32	o
Costa Del Sol	15	59	12	54	r
Dublin	6	43	0	32	r
Edinburgh	5	41	2	36	sw
Florence	11	52	7	45	o
Frankfurt	6	43	-1	30	cl
Geneva	1	34	-6	21	o
Helsinki	-2	28	-3	26	sw
Istanbul	9	48	6	43	o
Las Palmas	20	68	15	59	cl
Lisbon	13	55	10	50	sh
London	6	43	2	36	o
Madrid	7	45	3	38	fr
Milan	5	41	0	32	o
Moscow	0	32	-5	23	o
Munich	5	41	-2	28	cl
Nice	8	46	4	39	r
Oslo	1	34	-3	26	o
Paris	7	45	4	39	o
Prague	4	39	-1	30	cl
Reykjavik	4	39	-7	19	r
Rome	11	52	8	46	r
Stockholm	1	34	-1	30	o
Strasbourg	—	—	-2	28	na
Venice	3	38	1	34	r
Vienna	2	36	0	32	o
Warsaw	1	34	-4	25	o
Zurich	-3	26	-6	21	o
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	7	45	2	36	sh
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	14	57	3	38	cl
Tel Aviv	17	63	8	46	o
OCEANIA					
Auckland	22	72	11	52	fr
Sydney	30	86	19	66	st

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	18	64	fr
Beijing	2	36	-4	25	fr
Hong Kong	23	73	16	61	fr
Manila	31	88	23	73	o
New Delhi	21	70	12	54	fr
Seoul	6	43	-1	30	fr
Shanghai	13	55	4	39	o
Singapore	31	88	23	73	cl
Taipei	26	79	14	57	cl
Tokyo	8	46	0	32	o
AFRICA					
Algiers	18	64	8	46	o
Cairo	—	—	9	48	na
Cape Town	24	75	17	63	fr
Casablanca	16	61	—	—	r
Harare	—	—	16	61	na
Lagos	—	—	—	—	na
Nairobi	28	82	14	57	cl
Tunis	13	55	7	45	cl
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Caracas	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	—	—	—	—	na
Mexico City	23	73	4	39	pc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-2	28	-6	21	cl
Atlanta	11	52	-2	28	fr
Boston	-4	25	-6	21	fr
Chicago	-5	23	-16	3	fr
Denver	18	64	-6	21	w
Detroit	-5	23	-14	7	pc
Honolulu	28	82	17	63	fr
Houston	19	66	6	43	fr
Los Angeles	20	68	13	55	r
Miami	23	73	10	50	pc
Minneapolis	-8	18	-20	-4	cl
Montreal	-11	12	-21	-6	pc
Nassau	21	70	11	52	fr
New York	0	32	-6	21	pc
San Francisco	15	59	11	52	r
Seattle	11	52	6	43	r
Toronto	-7	19	-13	9	pc
Washington	2	36	-6	21	fr

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

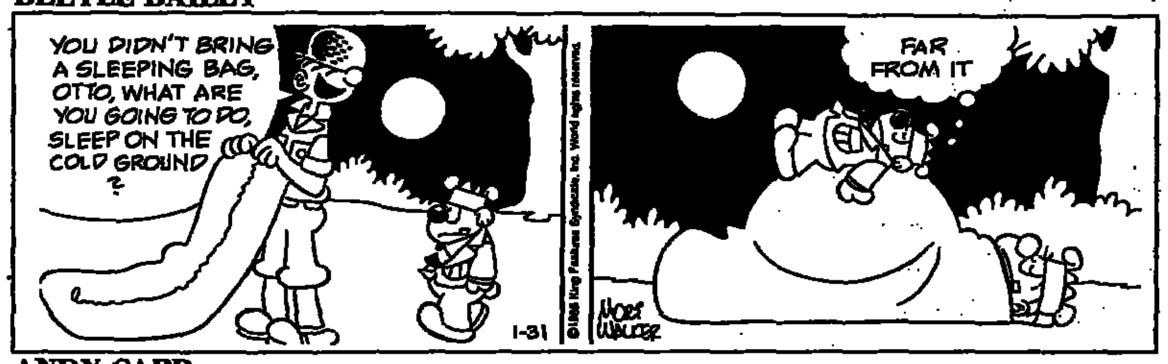
FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp. 0—-5 (32—23). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 3—0 (38—32). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp. 7—2 (45—36). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 0—-6 (32—21). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 3—-2 (38—28). ROME: Rain. Temp. 12—7 (54—45). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Snow. Temp. 0—-5 (32—23). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp. 31—19 (88—66). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 21—17 (70—63). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 31—22 (88—72). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 5—-8 (41—32). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 31—23 (88—73). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 7—1 (45—34).

PEANUTS

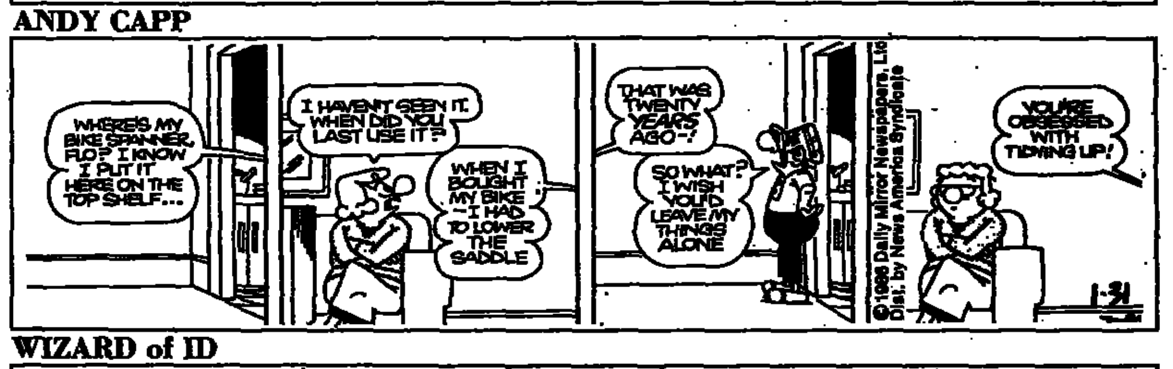


BLONDIE

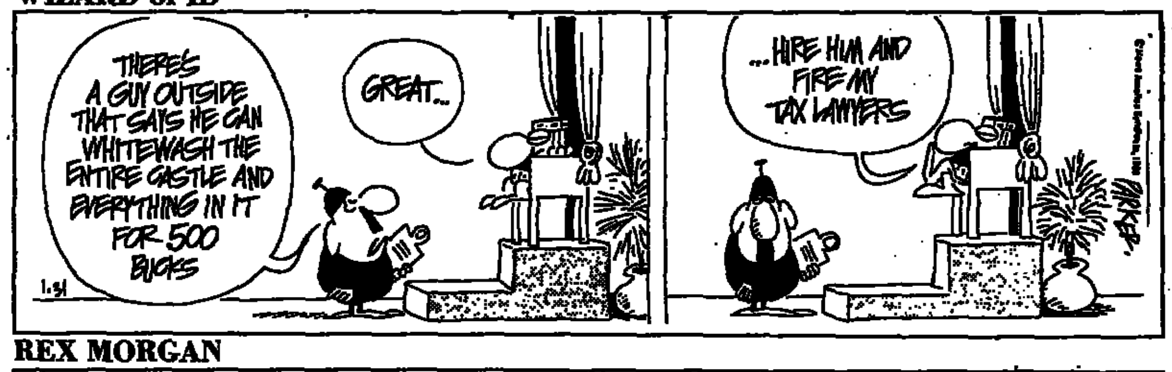
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

MONUMENTS & MAIDENS: The Allegory of the Female Form

By Marina Warner. 417 pages. $25. Atheneum, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Lucy Lippard

MARINA WARNER'S "Monuments & Maidens" is an allegory within an allegory. Overtly about representations, it is covertly about flesh and blood — the transformations from reality to art to reality. Following Warner's labyrinthine path through the history of societal ambivalence about women, we can almost see a rosy glow spreading across the scholarly text as the subject warms and comes to life.

Allegory, Warner points out, means "other speech." It draws its sustenance from reality, but when reality is distorted, the result is empty stereotypes instead of fertile symbols. Pandora, Eve, Galatea, for instance, are all manufactured products standing in for the manipulated foreigner or "other." In the Judeo-Christian tradition, as Warner sees through it, woman is a real doll — the "first imitation," the "first deception." Eve, in fact, was a second, because Lilith, her predecessor, insisted on equality with Adam and refused to take her subordinate position lying down. She was transformed into a bad girl, succubus and baby-eater, and the patriarchy came up with the supposedly pliant and recumbent Eve. Yet even Eve found the seeds of rebellion, and Warner concludes that "women's sexuality lies at the origin of social institutions," that the Fall "started a new era of consciousness beyond the limits of the 'natural' life of Eden."

Although its subject is visual imagery, "Monuments & Maidens" is not an "art book," but uses artifacts to trace the relations between cultural convention and the social reality of the female condition. From vaguely recalled prehistoric goddesses to Delacroix's "La Liberté" (the revolutionary Marianne, based, at least, on ordinary contemporary women) to the pompously unreal icon of the Statue of Liberty, Warner exposes the social motives beneath the allegorical veneers.

Each chapter starts slowly. When this web of detail finds its center in one figure or theme, however, it expands into fascinating patterns. The main weakness is a plethora of description, which should have been carried by the illustrations. Warner can wallow in the weighty absurdity of her statuesque models, her prose sometimes paralleling the voluptuous curves, gargantuan limbs, tousled curls and plump cheeks of academic sculpture. Yet the black and white photographs themselves are secondary — merely adequate, academically presented. Ideally, their design would have mirrored the intricate collage of the text.

One of Warner's most provocative disquisitions concerns the tension between "maternal tenderness and Amazonian zeal," also reflected in images of chastity and seduction, noble nudity and ignoble nakedness. She traces the history of the "manly" woman as paragon of "feminine" virtues, from Daddy's Girl Athena to empty-headed, spear-bearing Britannia to Maggie Thatcher — natural heiress to the conservative vision, herself armored in high heels and frozen coiffure to conceal and protect that soft, "leaky, vulnerable bag of skin and bone and flesh" so despised by medieval churchmen.

The Thatcher icon is juxtaposed against the determined leaderlessness of the women at the Greenham Peace Camp, assailing the hard core of nuclear missiles with campfires (the ancient hearth), mirrors (literally held up to their military opponents), and the web ("fragile in its parts and strong in its whole"). The Greenham women flaunt sexual difference, where Thatcher co-opts it. Warner has doubts about their "woman-identified" ideology, but she allows the Greenham women to represent Everywoman in her allegory — flesh and blood, like Delacroix's *Marianne*.

On the other hand, she notes, "If women had had a vote or a voice, Marianne would have been harder to accept as a universal figure" of Liberty. "Could a variation of Delacroix's revolutionary have been placed at the gates of the New World? It seems unlikely." Similarly, the biblical tale of Judith, virtuous widow who used her sexual wiles to kill Holofernes and save her people, becoming a forerunner of the Mother of God through heroic murder, is safer buried in mythology. Recently, the Reagan administration refused to accept as ambassador from Nicaragua Nora Astorga — a woman who had played Judith's role in the execution of a *Somocista* general.

The importance of "Monuments & Maidens" is the way it encourages us to read symbolically the art and media images with which we are surrounded, to see "Dynasty" in dynastic perspective. Its message resonates in daily experience, serving as a reminder that skin-deep means more than cosmetics. The book ends with — but does not attempt to expand upon — the last two decades, when women have begun to dismount from their pedestals and speak from within those marble prisons: "Pandora and Eve and Tuccia and Liberty and Athens and the other virgins, Justice and Temperance, and Lady Wisdom and naked Truth. Their voices are hoarse from long disuse, but they are gaining in volume and pitch and tone. . . . And they are saying, Listen."

Lucy Lippard is the author of "Overlay: Contemporary Art and the Art of Prehistory," "Get the Message? A Decade of Art for Social Change" and other books. She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

L	A	M	B	■	S	H	E	B	A	■	W	O	O	L
O	L	E	A	■	R	U	N	I	C	■	W	I	L	E
W	A	L	T	Z	I	N	G	M	A	T	I	L	D	A
S	I	D	H	E	■	T	R	I	C	E	■	S	E	N
■	■	■	E	S	P	■	■	N	I	E	N	■	■	■
■	A	U	S	T	R	A	L	I	A	N	A	L	P	S
E	R	N	■	Y	O	G	A	■	■	S	T	E	R	E
R	I	T	E	■	V	O	I	L	A	■	O	V	E	R
S	T	I	C	H	■	■	T	U	R	P	■	E	X	E
T	H	E	H	A	P	P	Y	V	A	L	L	E	Y	■
■	■	■	O	L	I	O	■	■	B	U	Y	■	■	■
R	B	I	■	E	R	O	S	E	■	M	C	C	C	I
A	U	S	T	R	A	L	I	A	N	B	E	A	R	S
J	O	E	Y	■	T	E	N	S	E	■	U	R	A	L
A	Y	E	R	■	E	D	G	E	D	■	M	E	T	E

1/31/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, the opening bid shown was a simplified version of the British Multi-Two-Diamonds, showing a weak two-bid in one of the major suits.

The North hand was atypical as a weak two-bid, and the gambit did not work well. East lurked in the bushes, knowing that there would be further developments and heard an artificial response from South. Three diamonds showed a strong hand with one of the major suits; and the spades were shown on the next round after East had doubled three hearts.

North could have averted disaster by passing three spades, but the situation was apparently forcing. South now had to play four spades doubled and received the lead of the club ten. Wishing to lead a trump for the dummy, he called for the club jack and regreted this decision when East ruffed. East now cashed his diamond winners and tried to cash the heart ace.

South ruffed and led the queen of spades, leaving East on lead in this position when he took his ace:

NORTH
♠ —
♥ K Q 8 7
♦ Q 9
♣ 5 2

WEST
♠ K 8 7
♥ J
♦ —
♣ 9 8 7 6

EAST
♠ —
♥ 10 9 6 5 3
♦ 7 6 3
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ J 10 9 6
♥ —
♦ —
♣ A K Q 4

When a diamond was led, South could have escaped for down three by discarding a club. But he ruffed with the spade jack, apparently fearing that there was another trump on his right, and was down four, losing three more tricks on the black suits when West discarded the heart jack.

NORTH(D)
♠ 5
♥ K Q 8 7 2
♦ Q 9 8 5
♣ J 5 2

WEST
♠ K 8 7 2
♥ J 4
♦ J 4
♣ 10 9 8 7 6

EAST
♠ A 4
♥ A 10 9 6 5 3
♦ A K 7 6 2
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ Q J 10 9 6 3
♥ —
♦ 10 2
♣ A K Q 4 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2 ♦	Pass	3 ♦	Pass
3 ♥	Dbl.	3 ♠	Pass
3 N.T.	Dbl.	4 ♠	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club ten.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Jan. 30

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	570	576
ACF Holding	286	293
Aegon	108.10	109.60
Akzo	157.70	158
Ahold	82	81.20
Amev	81.80	85
A'Dam Rubber	10.75	10.60
Amro Bank	107	109.50
BVG	230	232
Buehrmann T	136.50	136.80
Caland Hldg	28.50	28.30
Elsevier-NDU	172.70	175
Fokker	78.50	80.80
Gist Brocades	268	275.50
Heineken	218.50	224.50
Hoogovens	82.80	83.80
KLM	60.50	62.70
Naarden	55	56
Nat Neder	79.80	81.50
Nedlloyd	188.30	190
Oce Vander G	433	438
Pakhoed	80	80.70
Philips	60.30	61.50
Robeco	83.60	83.70
Rodamco	133	133.30
Rolinco	73.50	73.60
Rorento	47	46.90
Royal Dutch	164.40	164.30
Unilever	377.80	381.50
Van Ommeren	32.60	33
VMF Stork	278	282
VNU	286	291

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 248.70
Previous : 251.50

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2620	2685
Bekaert	8640	8660
Cockerill	164	155
Cobepa	4100	4095
EBES	3790	3780
GB-Inno-BM	4295	4780
GBL	2360	2385
Gevaert	5020	5010
Hoboken	6080	6150
Intercom	3000	3030
Kredietbank	11000	11225
Petrofina	6110	6090
Soc Generale	2120	2145
Sofina	7820	7840
Solvay	6360	6280
Traction Elec	5190	5190
UCB	5540	5520
Unerg	2285	2280
Vieille Montagne	6200	6300

Current Stock Index : 2840.83
Previous : 2828.77

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	293.40	300
Allianz Vers	2255	2280
Altana	410	400
BASF	265.50	265.80
Bayer	276.20	281.50
Bay. Hypo bank	530	545
Bay Vereinsbank	490	497
BBC	232.50	241.50
BHF-Bank	502	518
BMW	577	596
Commerzbank	312	316
Conti Gummi	191	193.50
Daimler-Benz	1300	1320
Degussa	462	481.50
Deutsche Babcock	216	220
Deutsche Bank	785	810
Dresdner Bank	420	420
GHH	241.50	243.50
Harpener	366	363
Hochtief	740	770
Hoechst	272	276
Hoesch	178.20	180.20
Horten	203	205
Hussel	286	293
IWKA	320	325
Kali + Salz	288	291
Karstadt	331	340.50
Kaufhof	379	388
Kloeckner H-D	348	354
Kloeckner Werke	98.50	101
Krupp Stahl	174	177
Linde	647	653
Lufthansa	289	291
MAN	205	210
Mannesmann	274.50	283.50
Muench Rueck	3260	3400
Nixdorf	573	581
PKI	750	760
Porsche	1282	1339
Preussag	280	285
PWA	158.50	158.50
RWE	216	222
Rheinmetall	501	525
Schering	558	578
SEL	303	312.50
Siemens	779.10	802
Thyssen	166.50	170
Veba	280	287.50
Volkswagenwerk	501	513
Wella	735	738

Commerzbank Index : 1958.80
Previous : 2002.20

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	24.80	25
Cheung Kong	19.90	20.10
China Light	15.80	16
Green Island	8.25	8.25
Hang Seng Bank	46	47.25
Henderson	1.91	1.95
China Gas	12.50	13.40
HK Electric	8.70	8.80
HK Realty A	10.90	10.80
HK Hotels	34	36
HK Land	6.40	6.50
HK Shang Bank	7.90	8
HK Telephone	10.90	11.10
HK Yaumatei	3.70	3.80
HK Wharf	7.15	7.15
Hutch Whampoa	26.10	26.20
Hyson	0.67	0.68
Jardine	12.60	12.70
Jardine Sec	14.10	14.60
Kowloon Motor	9.80	9.95
Miramar Hotel	3.825	4.025
New World	6.25	6.40
SHK Props	11.80	12
Stelux	1.90	1.95
Swire Pacific A	30	30
Tai Cheung	1.84	1.85
Wah Kwong	Susp.	—
Wing On Co	1.52	1.56
Winsor	5.95	6
World Int'l	2.50	2.50

Hang Seng Index : 1728.21
Previous : 1736.35

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	960	950
Anglo American	4310	4275
Anglo Am Gold	22400	22300
Barlows	1560	1520
Blyvoor	1735	1710
Buffels	8350	8350
De Beers	1785	1765
Driefontein	5525	5450
GFSA	4725	4300
Harmony	4025	4050
Hiveld Steel	395	395
Kloof	2575	2575
Nedbank	885	885
Pres Steyn	6300	6150
Rusplat	2825	2800
SA Brews	885	865
St Helena	4200	4100
Sasol	770	710
West Holding	8650	8000

Composite Stock Index : 1484.30
Previous : 1481.70

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	51¼	51¼
Allied-Lyons	268	265
Anglo Am Gold	57¾	57¼
Ass Brit Foods	251	248
Ass Dairies	142	148
Barclays	464	457
Bass	645	640
B.A.T.	346	346
Beecham	359	363
BICC	283	273
BL	32	32
Blue Circle	546	548
BOC Group	289	288
Boots	244	244
Bowater Indus	288	286
BP	578	575
Brit Home St	308	306
Brit Telecom	185	185
Brit Aerospace	467	457
Britoil	201	200
BTR	408	396
Burmah	310	309
Cable Wireless	590	585
Cadbury Schw	166	162
Charter Cons	218	218
Commercial U	240	238
Cons Gold	492	492
Courtaulds	207	202
Dalgety	328	333
De Beers	378	388
Distillers	561	566
Driefontein	$18¾	$17¾
Fisons	458	448
Free St Ged	$24⅝	$22⅞
GEC	166	164
Gen Accident	731	721
GKN	299	295
Glaxo	N.A.	—
Grand Met	389	386
GRE	760	730
Guinness	293	290
GUS	920	910
Hanson	141	142
Hawker	469	467
ICI	806	802
Imperial Group	258	253
Jaguar	387	389
Land Securities	296	292
Legal General	719	702
Lloyds Bank	459	457
Lonrho	229	228
Lucas	508	503
Marks and Sp	172	170
Metal Box	472	465
Midland Bank	437	437
Nat West Bank	697	697
P and O	456	453
Pilkington	358	341
Plessey	182	178
Prudential	789	779
Racal Elect	178	176
Randfontein	$54¼	$53¾
Rank	454	446
Reed Int'l	674	677
Reuters	378	383
Royal Dutch	$43⅞	$43⅝
RTZ	572	549
Saatchi	788	778
Sainsbury	354	354
Sears Holdings	117	116
Shell	670	673
STC	182	182
Std Chartered	424	422
Sun Alliance	585	581
Tate and Lyle	548	545
Tesco	288	283
Thorn EMI	387	384
T.I. Group	397	397
Trafalgar Hse	321	315
THF	151	152
Ultramar	211	208
Unilever £	14 3/32	14 13/64
United Biscuits	242	243
Vickers	323	323
Woolworth	465	461

F.T. 30 Index : 1156.40
Previous : 1159.00
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1419.10
Previous : 1421.60

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	20090	20100
Ciga hotels	13490	13490
CIR	7050	7100
Cred Ital	3440	3444
Eridania	13350	13211
Farmitalia	16865	16870
Fiat	6430	6468
Generali	77080	77750
IFI	16850	16850
Italcementi	48250	48450
Italgas	2229	2189
Italmobiliari	94900	95500
Mediobanca	126500	126500
Montedison	2726	2759
NBA	4249	4255
Olivetti	9950	9760
Pirelli	2911	2982
RAS	161100	162000
Rinascente	975	969
SIP	2625	2679
SME	1327	1301
Snia	3538	3597
Standa	15000	15200
Stet	3630	3650

MIB Current Index : 1436
Previous : 1437

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	636	650
Alsthom Atl.	424.50	425
Av Dassault	1170	1180
Bancaire	958	960
BIC	519	525
Bongrain	1650	1660
Bouygues	970	999
BSN-GD	2950	2965
Carrefour	3031	3180
Chargeurs	929	921
Club Med	474	476
Darty	2230	2248
Dumez	1260	1288
Elf-Aquitaine	207.90	205
Europe 1	980	948
Gen Eaux	1004	1000
Hachette	1535	1540
Lafarge Cop	840	878
Legrand	2730	2895
Lesieur	835	802
l'Oreal	2949	2958
Martell	1531	1530
Matra	1601	1649
Merlin	2805	2750
Michelin	1808	1844
Moet Hennessy	2325	2415
Moulinex	71.30	64
Occidentale	785	800
Pernod Ric	854	870
Perrier	484	491.50
Peugeot	705	695
Printemps	433	452
Radiotechn	457	472
Redoute	1925	2000
Roussel Uclaf	1495	1484
Sanofi	678	698
Skis Rossignol	1185	1273
Telemecan	2790	2843
Thomson CSF	822	838
Total	306	308

CAC Index : 284.80
Previous : 284.30

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cold Storage	2.36	2.32
DBS	4.70	4.72
Fraser Neave	5.75	5.75
Haw Par	1.76	1.72
Inchcape	1.46	1.50
Malayan Banking	4.24	4.24
OCBC	6.95	7
OUB	2.32	2.32
OUE	1.76	1.79
Shangri-la	1.90	1.88
Sime Darby	1.42	1.48
S'pore Land	2	2
S'pore Press	5.90	5.85
S Steamship	0.59½	0.59½
St Trading	2.94	2.87
UOB	3.30	3.20
United Overseas	0.94½	

Straits Times Ind Index : 601.82
Previous : 599.45

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	190	185
Alfa Laval	249	245
Asea	343	340
Astra	315	308
Atlas Copco	170	172
Boliden	186	N.A.
Electrolux	271	267
Ericsson	217	222
Esselte	N.Q.	—
Handelsbanken	253	255
Pharmacia	134	170
Saab-Scania	360	350
Sandvik	739	N.Q.
Skanska	129	124
SKF	310	301
SwedishMatch	242	240
Volvo	318	315

Affaersvaerlden Index : 492.70
Previous : 488.30

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.12	3.05
ANZ	4.55	4.53
BHP	9.88	9.76
Boral	3.40	3.35
Bougainville	2.25	2.22
Coles	4.62	4.60
Comalco	2	1.98
CRA	5.72	5.70
CSR	3.66	3.64
Dunlop	2.62	2.60
Elders IXL	3.22	3.18
ICI Australia	2.29	2.29
Magellan	2.15	2.15
MIM	3.08	3.02
Nat Aust Bank	4.82	4.75
News Corp	10.60	9.80
N Broken Hill	2.80	2.78
Poseidon	3	3
Qld Coal Trust	1.50	1.47
Santos	5.36	5.32
Thomas Nation	2.98	2.95
Western Mining	3.67	3.65
Westpac Banking	4.63	4.57
Woodside	1.13	1.12

All Ordinaries Index : 1074.20
Previous : 1068.60

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	445	449
Asahi Chemical	759	760
Asahi Glass	899	900
Bank of Tokyo	700	700
Bridgestone	512	513
Canon	1120	1130
Casio	1780	1800
C.Itoh	428	427
Dai Nippon Print	1270	1280
Daiwa House	841	847
Daiwa Securities	740	750
Fanuc	7100	7160
Fuji Bank	1510	1530
Fuji Photo	1970	1990
Fujitsu	1180	1120
Hitachi	775	788
Hitachi Cable	725	720
Honda	1160	1180
Japan Air Lines	13700	12700
Kajima	475	470
Kansai Power	2000	2030
Kawasaki Steel	137	138
Kirin Brewery	740	779
Komatsu	490	490
Kubota	346	343
Kyocera	4850	4880
Matsu Elec Inds	1320	1340
Matsu Elec Works	860	860
Mitsubishi Bank	1470	1460
Mitsubishi Chem	506	507
Mitsubishi Elec	346	351
Mitsubishi Heavy	368	366
Mitsubishi Corp	595	600
Mitsui and Co	407	407
Mitsukoshi	595	590
Mitsumi	1070	1100
NEC	1300	1300
NGK Insulators	725	714
Nikko Sec	679	680
Nippon Kogaku	1040	1060
Nippon Oil	880	806
Nippon Steel	155	157
Nippon Yusen	299	297
Nissan	561	561
Nomura Sec	1060	1040
Olympus	1030	1030
Pioneer	1840	1880
Ricoh	1110	1150
Sharp	930	944
Shimazu	886	888
Shinetsu Chemical	1030	1000
Sony	3980	4110
Sumitomo Bank	1570	1570
Sumitomo Chem	238	239
Sumitomo Marine	627	627
Sumitomo Metal	139	137
Taisei Corp	320	321
Taisho Marine	514	512
Takeda Chem	776	767
TDK	4390	4460
Teijin	457	457
Tokio Marine	846	845
Tokyo Elec Power	2810	2860
Toppan Printing	975	980
Toray Ind	509	504
Toshiba	382	382
Toyota	1250	1260
Yamaichi Sec	680	687

Nikkei 225 : 12949.86
Previous : 12957.74
New Index : 1026.83
Previous : 1029.38

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	4725	4800
Alusuisse	690	685
Autophon	6300	6425
Bank Leu	4315	4450
Brown Boveri	1710	1760
Ciba Geigy	3775	3930
Credit Suisse	3560	3620
Electrowatt	3450	3475
Interdiscount	3560	3550
Jacob Suchard	7325	7475
Jelmoli	3175	3225
Landis Gyr	2200	2220
Moevenpick	5100	5400
Nestle	8300	8500
Oerlikon-B	1615	1700
Roche Baby	12950	13250
Sandoz	1440	1740
Schindler	4400	4300
Sulzer	460	470
Surveillance	5325	5400
Swissair	1980	1995
SBC	552	561
Swiss Reinsurance	2400	2510
Swiss Volksbank	2430	2500
Union Bank	4900	4970
Winterthur	5800	5700
Zurich Ins	2625	2700

SBC Index : 487.60
Previous : 498.40

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *Jan. 30*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2408	Abti Prce	$19¼	17¾	19¼	+1¼
34884	Agnico E	$26⅜	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
484	Agra Ind A	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8188	Alt Energy	$15¼	15	15⅛	
8100	Alta Nat	$15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
4810	Algoma St	$20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
42703	A Barick o	$10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
121920	Atco I f	$11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
3485	BP Canada	$31	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
28276	Bank BC	$5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
287341	Bank N S	$13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
3208	Baton	$21⅝	21½	21½	
47334	Bonanza R	350	345	345	— 5
3700	Bralorne	290	285	285	—15
3776	Bramalea	$17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ¼
100	Brenda M	$9	9	9	+ ¼
42775	BCFP	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
30935	BC Res	201	195	195	— 5
8221	BC Phone	$26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
28450	Brunswk	$13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
40900	Budd Can	$34¼	33⅞	34	+ ¼
17054	CAE	$17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
5400	CCL A	$17	17	17	— ¼
14345	CCL B f	$17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
1400	Cad Frv	$15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
5088	Campeau f	$24	23⅞	24	
21073	C Nor West	$20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
8900	C Packrs	$35	34½	34½	— ½
81	Can Trust	$41½	41½	41½	— ¼
1204	C Tung	$8½	8	8	
338	CGE	$80	80	80	+ 1
801637	CI Bk Com	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
151426	CTire A f	$13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
12200	C Util B	$18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
180	Cara	$19	19	19	
1413	Celanese	$12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
330	Celan 175 p	$19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
7650	Centrl Tr	$14	13⅞	13⅞	
23525	Cineplex	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
2125	C Distb A	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
250	CDistb B f	$6	6	6	— ⅛
4534	CTL Bank	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
265	Conwest A	$7	7	7	
8900	Coseka R	221	210	210	—11
503	Conron A	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
20931	Crownx	$23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
13400	Czar Res	185	177	184	+ 4
24198	Daon Dev	455	435	440	—15
2007	Daon A	465	465	465	
10375	Denison A p	$12	11⅞	12	
4770	Denison B f	$11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
2425	Develcon	445	435	445	
8300	Dicknsn A f	$9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
850	Dicknsn B	$9⅜	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
24371	Dofasco	$28⅜	28	28⅛	— ⅛
4440	Donohue	$21⅝	21⅛	21¼	
26928	Du Pont A	$31½	31⅛	31½	+ ¼
32629	Dylex A	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
9850	Elchtom X	$10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
250	Emco	$22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	+ ¼
62500	Equity Svr	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
10585	FCA Intl	$25⅜	25	25	
8850	C Falcon C	$18	17½	17½	— ⅛
129475	Ficnbrdge	$24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
13079	Fed Ind A	$14⅜	14	14	
5400	F City Fin	$10½	10½	10½	
797	Gendis A	$23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
4895	Geac Comp	$7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
800	Gibraltar	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
20678	Goldcorp f	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
200	Grafi G	$13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
1250	GL Forest	$20⅞	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
5460	Greyhnd	$25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
1350	Hawker	$22½	22¼	22⅜	
3167	Hayes D	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
22600	Hees Intl	$26½	25½	25½	— ¼
401	Hollinger I	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
28268	H Bay Co	$24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
36450	Imasco	$26⅝	26	26½	
400	Indal	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
1490	Inland Gas	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
176100	Intl Thom	$8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
21807	Inter Pipe	$42⅜	42	42	— ¼
2380	Ipsco	$13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
3780	Ivaco B	$21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
38954	Jannock	$22⅞	22	22½	+ ½
500	Kelsey H	$18¼	18¼	18¼	
1599	Kerr Add	$18	18	18	
14861	Labatt	$32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅜
900	LOnt Cem	$19¾	19	19⅜	+ ¼
800	Lacana	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
4566	Loblaw Co	$22⅛	22	22	
10173	Lumonics	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
1900	MDS H A	$15	15	15	+ ⅛
29550	MICC	410	400	410	+10
59413	Mclan H X	$15¾	15	15¾	+ ¾
1452	Martime f	$14¼	14	14	— ¼
2700	Merland E	285	285	285	— 5
32888	Molson A f	$21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
980	Molson B	$27	20¾	27	+ ¾
400	Murphy	$21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
400	Nabisco L	$29	29	29	+ ½
216950	Noranda	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
15330	Norcen	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
92590	Nva AltA f	$6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
580	Nowsco W	$15¼	15¼	15¼	
32473	NuWst sp A	38½	37½	37½	— ½
2100	Omnibus o	285	280	280	
5100	Oshawa A f	$33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
1403	Pac W Airln	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
1680	Pamour	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11635	PanCan P	$29½	29	29	— ½
1600	Pembina	$17	17	17	
15955	Pine Point	$17	16¾	16¾	
18875	Placer	$25½	25¼	25⅜	
4408	Rayrock f	$8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
33475	Redpath	$18¼	17⅞	17⅞	
17189	ReedSt 1 Sp	$49½	49¼	49½	+ ½
3800	Rogers A	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
665	Roman	$13⅝	13½	13½	
18208	Sceptre	405	390	390	—10
209	Scotts f	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
21711	Sears Can	$12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
191822	Shell Can	$21½	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅛
13081	Sherritt	$8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
858	Slater B f	$13	13	13	+ ¼
28480	Southam	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
64725	Spar Aero f	$24	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
53096	Stelco A	$26	25½	25½	— ½
8200	Sulpetro	129	121	122	+ 1
250	Steep R	280	275	280	
2250	Tara	$19	18	18⅞	+1⅛
6000	Teck Cor A	$18⅞	18½	18⅞	
44664	Teck B f	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	+ ½
17814	Tex Can	$26½	25⅞	26	— 1
70130	Thom N A	$24½	23⅞	24¼	+ ½
55617	Tor Dm Bk	$24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
400	Torstar B f	$35½	35	35	— ½
520	Traders A f	$29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
350	Trns Mt	$11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
10825	Trinity Res	210	190	190	—20
54247	TrnAlta UA	$27	26⅞	27	
82825	TrCan PL	$19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
6132	Trimac	315	300	300	—15
53180	Trilon A	$22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
400	Trizec A f	$28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
36900	Turbo	47	45½	45½	— ½
6400	Unicorp A f	$7½	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
7077	U Entprise	$12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
1331	U Keno	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7858	Versil A f	450	430	450	+10
500	Vestgron	335	335	335	+ 5
3750	Wardair	$17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
584	Weldwod	$22	22	22	— ½
11250	Westmin	$11½	11¼	11¼	
1684	Weston	$108	105	108	+4½
6185	Woodwd A	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	
3200	Yk Bear	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼

Total sales 21,230,091 shares.

	Close	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	2,844.50	2,856.80

Montreal *Jan. 30*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
84507	Bank Mont	$32⅝	32⅜	32½	+ ⅛
6014	BombrdrA	$16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
47845	BombrdrB	$16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
7650	CB Pak	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	
56965	Cascades	$15⅝	15	15½	+ ½
52140	ConBath	$22⅞	22	22	
33584	DomTxtA	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
11616	Gaz Metro	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
86611	NatBk Cda	$24⅜	24⅛	24¼	
32380	Power Corp	$23⅝	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
73984	Proviga	$17	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
300	RollandA	$19¼	19¼	19¼	
18986	Royal Bank	$31⅞	31⅜	31½	+ ¼
450	RoyTrstco	$23	23	23	+ ¼
700	SteinbrgA	$35⅝	35½	35½	— ½

Total Sales 4,089,039 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	125.13	125.31

SATIRE IN WORDS AND PICTURES
DOONESBURY
DAILY IN THE IHT

SPORTS

Naslund Helps Canadiens Get By Nordiques

Los Angeles Times Service

MONTREAL — Mats Naslund scored the tying goal and Guy Carbonneau got the winner as the Montreal Canadiens charged from behind to beat the Quebec Nordiques, 5-3, Wednesday night.

Despite temperatures outside of that fell to 22 below zero (minus-30 Celsius), a capacity crowd of 17,983 jammed the Forum for a game matching the top two teams in the Adams Division.

After two periods, the Nordiques held a 3-1 lead. Then the Canadiens rallied, and took a four-point lead in the standings.

Naslund's 34th goal at 12:26 tied the score. Carbonneau got the game-winner with 2:41 left and Brian Skrudland scored into an empty net with one second to go.

In his fourth season in the National Hockey League, Naslund, a 26-year-old left wing, has developed into a star. Before joining the Canadiens, he was an outstanding player in Sweden and now, with 79 points in 51 games, is fourth in the league in scoring and already has tied his career high, set last season.

"I look in the paper, and it shocks me to find I'm among the top five scorers," he said. "One of the reasons is I'm out there on the power play and get more chances to pick up points.

"What's really important, though, is that we're leading the division. The winner of this division will have battled through the toughest of the four divisions. They will be a definite Stanley Cup contender.I see no reason why it can't be us."

With the Canadiens leading, 4-3, the Nordiques were on a power play for the last 1:41. But the rookie goalie Patrick Roy stopped a hard shot by Michel Goulet, from right in front of the net.

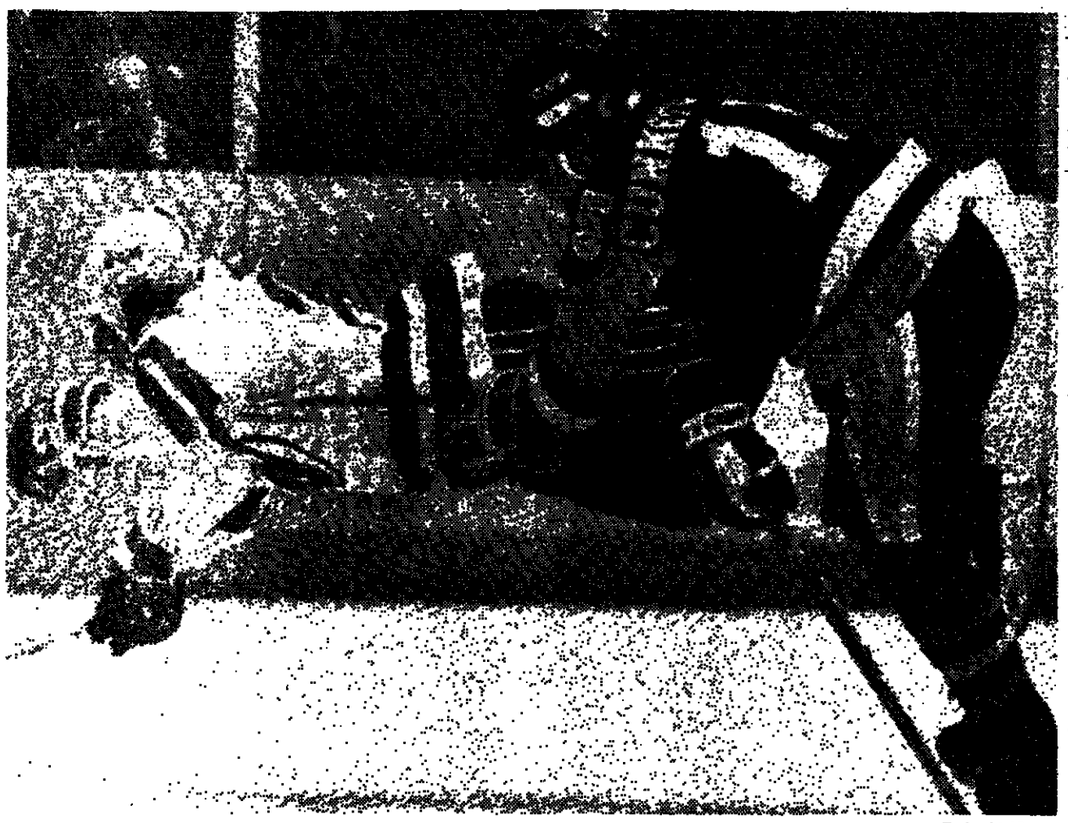
"We decided to open it up," said Carbonneau. "We did — and looked what happened."

The Canadiens has won only one of the five previous games this season against their arch-rivals from the same province.

"The fans had to enjoy this game because of the bad luck we've had against Quebec this year," Carbonneau.

J.F. Sauvé, a menace all season to the Canadiens, scored Quebec's first goal. He has six goals in the six games against Montreal.

NHL FOCUS



The Associated Press

Paul Gagne of the New Jersey Devils took a dive for the puck after a mix-up with Randy Cunneyworth of the Pittsburgh Penguins in an NHL game Wednesday in East Rutherford, New Jersey. Cunneyworth scored as the Penguins won, 4-1.

Patriot Drug Controversy Grows After Players' Names Published

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FOXBORO, Massachusetts — The New England Patriots' drug testing program grew more controversial Wednesday when a newspaper named of the six players on the team alleged to have used drugs during the season.

The team's player representative said the disclosure doomed the voluntary testing plan and could lead to a strike, and the NFL Players Association, which contends a voluntary testing program violates its collective bargaining agreement with the NFL, said it would file charges Thursday against the Patriots, taking the case to the National Labor Relations Board.

"I can guarantee you, with the release of those players' names, you have seen the end of the voluntary program with the Patriots," Brian Holloway, the player representative, said in Hawaii, where he will play in Sunday's Pro Bowl game.

"A terrible injustice has been done with the naming of the alleged players," Holloway told the Pittsburgh Press. "The idea that those names have come out does not mean that they have used drugs."

The Boston Globe reported Wednesday that Raymond Clayborn, Tony Collins, Irving Fryar, Roland James, Kenneth Sims and Stephen Starring had admitted to the team's coach, Raymond Berry, that they had used drugs.

The team's general manager, Patrick Sullivan, said he was called by the Globe reporter, Ron Borges, whose story included the six names.

"He read me the names and he said, 'If I print those names are you going to stand there and deny it?' And I said, 'I wouldn't stand and deny it.' I'm reluctant to do that but I'm also reluctant to be put in a position of not telling the truth.

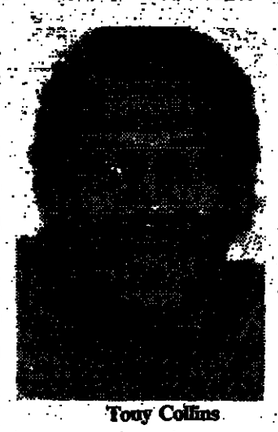
"Some of those guys have been in a [rehabilitation] program and they're not on drugs any more," Sullivan said.

Holloway said the source of the confirmation was not important, but that confidentiality was one of the conditions for the program. Sullivan and Berry denied that, saying that even if they refused to comment, there was no guarantee that drug users' names would not be published.

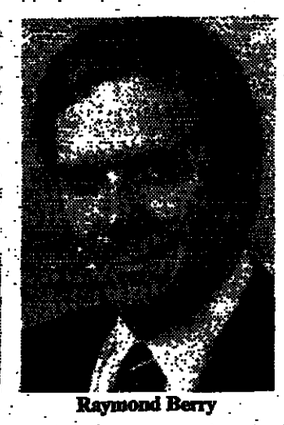
"I told the players it's a possibility" that their names would become known, Berry said. "There's nothing I could do about that. I hoped they wouldn't but that was out of my hands."

Sims, one of those named in the Globe report, said, "It really breeches my confidence" that Sullivan "would say something like that."

"I've been seeing my physician weekly and sending in specimens for well over a year," Sims was quoted as saying by The Patriot Ledger of Quincy, Massachusetts.



Tony Collins



Raymond Berry

"In my case, it should have said were, not are, drug users."

"My name shouldn't be involved in this mess," said Clayborn, a cornerback who is in Hawaii for the Pro Bowl. "I'll take a urinalysis for anyone."

"The guys are taking steps toward getting the team cleaned up," said Fryar, a punt returner on the American Football Conference's Pro Bowl team. "I was one of the guys who voted for it," the testing program. "I'm drug-free, baby. Test me today if you want."

Collins said he, too, voted for the program, but said that the vote was based on a trust he was no longer sure exists.

"I don't know who to trust anymore so I'm not going to trust anybody," he told the Boston Herald. "I thought I could trust Pat, but when he put those names out, I knew I couldn't. I'm clean but I'd never go along with the program now."

But, Collins added, he would "if coach Berry says he'd resign if the program wasn't voted in."

Berry said he first learned of drug use on the Patriots shortly after succeeding the fired Ron Meyer as coach on Oct. 25, 1984.

"In the off-season, there were two players who I had information on," he said. "They were helped and came to training camp free of the problem."

Berry said that he later got proof that other players were using drugs, and that he gave them the alternative of undergoing counseling and testing or being suspended. All chose counseling and testing, he said.

"All the players that we've been able to identify we've been able to help them and clean them up," Berry said.

He said that some, but not all, of his players were tested during the week before the Super Bowl.

Sullivan said he had not expected the controversy that has followed Monday's vote.

"I can't believe what a mess this has become," he said.

(AP, NYT, WP)

■ NFL Knew of Problems

The Patriots' announcement Monday that at least five of their players had serious drug problems did not come as a surprise to the National Football League, the Los Angeles Times reported.

"We were aware of it for some time," Don Weiss, the league's executive director, said in a phone interview Wednesday.

Weiss seemed hesitant to discuss the league's reaction to the Patriots' announcement and would not offer a definitive response when asked if the NFL, historically concerned about its credibility and public perception, did not have an obligation to disclose the situation.

"I don't want to comment overall," Weiss said. "We have been talking to the Patriots, trying to work out the situation. They're doing what they feel is right. Obviously, there are a number of different things involved."

Asked if the Patriots' announcement did not embarrass the league, Weiss paused, then said, "I don't think it did. Raymond Berry felt that on the basis of what he knew he had to wait and confront the problem at this time.

"Obviously," Weiss continued, "it's a situation we don't like to see happen in the wake of our biggest event, but I don't see any connection between the playing of the Super Bowl and Raymond Berry going public at this time."

■ Correction

In a report on the five players elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame that was carried in Thursday's editions of the International Herald Tribune, the names of two players were omitted. Those elected were Paul Hornung, a running back; Fran Tarkenton, a quarterback; Doak Walker, a halfback, and two defensive standouts, Willie Lanier and Ken Houston.

Athletes' Endorsements Are Hard to Sell Outside U.S.

By William D. Murray
United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — The Madison Avenue era of professional athletics began with a cocky quarterback named Joe Namath and a Super Bowl victory prediction.

Since that day in 1969, U.S. professional athletes have found a gold mine in the field of endorsements and have discovered the need for a good agent. In fact, many of the agents have since become as colorful and rich as their clients.

That is not the case overseas. Mike Watt represents some of Europe's most prominent athletes. But he says the road to endorsement riches that awaits many U.S. athletes simply does not exist outside the United States.

"The Madison Avenue approach just doesn't work with European athletes for a number of reasons," Watt said. "There is the identification factor. Because you are dealing with so many different countries, your audience is a great deal smaller than in the United States.

"Also, Europeans are just not as oriented toward television and that kind of hard sell as the Americans. Americans have been influenced by highly skilled advertising since their youth."

As a case in point, Watt brought up one of his clients, the English jockey Lester Piggott. The recently retired Piggott rode more winners in the English classic races than any other jockey in history.

But you would be hard-pressed to find Piggott's picture adorning advertisements in any of his country's leading publications.

Watt said the key to making money for his European clients is to get them to the United States as fast as possible. The problem, however, is that many of his clients play sports that are not popular in the United States.

Currently among his hottest properties are Imran Khan, the world's leading cricket player; Virginia Holegate, one of Britain's leading equestrians, and the grand prix auto racer Nigel Mansell.

Despite large European and worldwide audiences for all three sports, Watt estimated that only Mansell is in a sport where his total yearly income could exceed $1 million a year.

Representing athletes is not Watt's only sporting interest. The Englishman has parlayed his sport ventures into a multimillion dollar business on an international scale.

He is involved in putting on a series of international jockey competitions. The latest was held at Bay Meadows Racetrack near San Francisco; it was televised domestically by ESPN, the U.S. cable television firm, and to the overseas markets by the BBC.

Watt's main business preoccupation is Communication Services International, a London-based telecommunication company that owns the broadcast rights to some of Europe's biggest sporting events. "We own the broadcast rights to the Italian soccer league," he said. "We post-produce the broadcast in England in four different languages. With the decline of English soccer, the audience in Britain has really increased.

"We also do the biggest outright package in the world on cricket. We are handling the worldwide broadcast of the British cricket team's tour in the West Indies. The equivalent in America to that would be the exclusive broadcast rights to the National Football League."

Watt also acts as a middleman to bring sport broadcasts to Middle Eastern and African nations. "We essentially are a seven-language middleman," he said. "We go to areas and find out what events they want and then find a way to bring those events to them."

That is sometimes easier said than done. "To get the broadcast rights, we try to find a sponsor for that production," he said. "Say they want NBA basketball in an African nation, but they can't afford to pay us to bring it to them. We then go down a list of international businesses that are operating in that country and tell them it would be good public relations to sponsor the broadcast.

"In the end, the country gets the programming they want, the company gets some good public relations and we make some money."

Watt said the idea of getting into the sports industry came to him 11 years ago in the Saudi Arabian desert.

"I was in the oil drilling business at the time," he said. "One night, I was laying in my cot and reading Time Magazine about Mark McCormick" the agent for many leading PGA golfers.

"I said to myself: 'I can do that.' "

After Four Decades, This Week No Crosby

By Bill Shirley
Los Angeles Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, California — For the first time in 40 years, Bing Crosby's name will not be on the golf tournament being played this week on the Monterey Peninsula.

The flower of the PGA Tour has returned to the Del Monte forest, but the pros are here to play in what Crosby's widow, Kathryn, has labeled "just another corporate tideshow," the first AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am.

After a bitter dispute with the PGA last April, she yanked her husband's name off the tournament that Bing Crosby started in 1937 as a party for his Hollywood friends and a few pro golfers.

Mrs. Crosby has put her husband's name on a celebrity-amateur tournament that will be played in June at the Bermuda Run Country Club in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. But at least one Crosby, her son Nathaniel, expects to have Bing Crosby's name back on the pro-am here probably next year.

"We're still involved," said Nathaniel Crosby, who replaced his famous father as tournament host in 1978, at the age of 16. With his brother, Harry, he will be co-host this week. A former U.S. Amateur champion who competed on the European professional circuit last summer, Nathaniel Crosby also is playing in the tournament.

The reason he and his brother are involved, he said recently, is "to keep our foot in the door, in case Mom should change her mind. This would give her a way to get back into the tournament. And, hopefully, she will change her mind. I hate to think of my dad's name not being on the tournament."

Before that can happen, however, a lot of bitterness must be erased. Mrs. Crosby leveled some harsh criticism at the PGA and the Monterey Golf Foundation when she withdrew, and said that her decision was irrevocable.

Few tournaments have the tradition and nostalgia that Bing Crosby's show had. After staging six "clambakes" at Rancho Sante Fe, a course near his Del Mar race track in Southern California, he abandoned the tournament during World War II and brought it to Pebble Beach in 1947 as the Bing Crosby National Pro-Am.

The attractiveness of the peninsula courses, and the presence of one of Hollywood's most famous names, made it one of the tour's most popular tournaments. Often, it attracted more television viewers than such major tournaments as the Masters and the U.S. Open.

AP

Bing Crosby

Corporate sponsorship probably was inevitable. After Crosby's death, in 1977, the tournament grew and became less a party. Tradition has little place on today's corporate tour, and the pros have virtually no feeling for it. Andy North, the U.S. Open champion, said maybe it could be called the ex-Crosby.

And Here's That 16th, Again

The Associated Press

PEBBLE BEACH, California — The Cypress Point Golf Course's 16th hole, toughest on the pro tour, will be defending it title this week.

"I enjoy it. I enjoy the challenge of playing it every year," Jack Nicklaus said. "I know I enjoy getting by it."

Said Hal Sutton, "I breath a sigh of relief every time I leave the green."

In Thursday's opening round, Nicklaus and Sutton again will be playing Cypress and hoping to get past the famous 223-yard (203.9-meter), par-3 hole without meeting disaster.

"I've had a few birdies there, and I had an 8 once when I took a few strokes to hit the ball off the beach," Nicklaus recalled.

In the 1953 Crosby, pro Porky Oliver took a 16 on the 16th, where the direct route from tee to green is over water. In 1959, Ken Merrill outdid Oliver by taking a 19.

The pros compiled a stroke average of 3.758 on the hole last year, and only eight players birdied it. It was the third consecutive year that the PGA's statistics ranked it as the tour's toughest hole. The runner-up last year was the 18th on Doral's Blue Monster course, a par-4 that played to a 4.751 average.

"I don't think it's anybody's favorite hole. But, esthetically, everyone thinks the world of it," said Cypress Point's club pro, Jim Langley. "It has a lot of respect, obviously."

"That's a good way of putting it," Sutton said. "Cosmetically, we all admire it. From the challenge standpoint, it has all anyone would ever want."

When strong ocean winds are blowing in the players' faces as they stand on the 16th tee, with 200 yards of rocks and crashing surf between them and the green, the challenge often is overwhelming.

There have been only seven first-ball holes-in-one at the 16th. Bing Crosby got one, in 1947.

"He used a driver," said his son, Nathaniel.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	35	14	1	71	217	149
Washington	29	16	4	62	195	171
NY Islanders	22	17	10	54	203	178
Pittsburgh	23	22	6	52	195	185
NY Rangers	22	24	4	48	175	175
New Jersey	15	32	2	32	167	226

Adams Division

Montreal	29	17	5	63	228	174
Quebec	28	19	3	59	208	173
Boston	25	18	7	57	201	169
Hartford	24	22	1	53	206	185
Buffalo	22	23	5	49	185	178

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Chicago	24	19	7	55	223	218
St. Louis	20	20	7	47	179	187
Minnesota	19	23	8	46	201	194
Toronto	13	31	5	31	187	241
Detroit	11	34	5	27	170	266

Smythe Division

Edmonton	35	11	5	75	268	207
Calgary	23	21	5	51	210	192
Los Angeles	16	27	6	38	178	239
Winnipeg	16	31	5	37	186	240
Vancouver	15	27	7	37	177	205

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Pittsburgh	0	1 — 1
New Jersey	0	1 — 1

Cunneyworth (8), Ruskowski (17), Chabot (9), Errey (11); MacLean (10). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Billington) 5-11-7—23; New Jersey (on Meloche) 7-6-15—28.

Washington	1	1	0—2
Toronto	3	2	1—6

Pilmacok (9), Clark (16), Paddubny (2), Fergus (20), Courtnall (13); Haworth (25), Gartner (27). Shots on goal: Washington (on Edwards) 11-12-9—32; Toronto (on Jensen) 11-13-7—31.

Boston	1	2	1—5
Hartford	1	1	2—4

Pederson (17), Kiurak (5), Burridge (12), Linseman (14), Bourque (14); Dineen 2 (18), Ferraro 2 (21). Shots on goal: Boston (on Weeks) 8-7-7-1—23; Hartford (on Riggin) 5-9-9-0—23.

Quebec	1	2	0—3
Montreal	1	0	4—5

Walter (14), Gingras (1), Naslund (34), Carbonneau (18), Skrudland (7); Sauvé (15), A.Savistry (20), Picard (5). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Roy) 9-6-9—24; Montreal (on Gosselin) 7-7-10—24.

Edmonton	2	2	1—5
St. Louis	2	1	2—5

Kurri (36), Messier (22), McClelland (8), Anderson (35), Coffey (24); Federko (15), Meagher (4), Ramage (8), Flockhart (13), Mullen (26). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Millen) 16-7-15-5—43; St. Louis (on Moog) 14-8-8-2—32.

N.Y. Rangers	1	1	2—4
Chicago	2	0	3—5

Fraser (15), D.Wilson (9), Olczyk (19), Lysiak (1), Larmer (17); Sundstrom (6), Osborne (13), Huber (4), Gosner (4). Shots on goal: N.Y. Rangers (on Bannerman) 19-12-7—38; Chicago (on Vanbiesbrouck) 9-9-13—31.

Buffalo	1	2	0—3
Winnipeg	2	1	2—5

Sheen 2 (11), Boschman (21), Ellett (9), Mullen (14); Davis (1), Fatigna 2 (25). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Behrend) 8-8-6—22; Winnipeg (on Barrasso) 12-12-11—35.

Minnesota	0	1	2—3
Los Angeles	2	0	2—4

Erickson 2 (9), Wilks (4), Hardy (6); Ciccarelli 2 (21), Nilsson (9). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Janecyk) 4-7-9—20; Los Angeles (on Beaupre) 11-18-15—44.

Calgary	1	2	1—4
Vancouver	2	1	1—4

Gulnn (17), Wilson (20), Berezan (9), Loob (12); Lanz (9), Halward (4), Lonthier (6), Skriko (25). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Brodeur) 10-16-5-3—34; Vancouver (on Lemelin) 8-9-13-0—30.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

KANSAS CITY—Signed Pat Sheridan, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

OAKLAND—Signed Mike Davis, outfielder, to a one-year contract.

National League

ATLANTA—Signed Terry Harper and Brad Komminsk, outfielders.

HOUSTON—Signed Mike Madden and Jeff Heathcock, pitchers; Billy Hatcher, outfielder, and John Mizerock, catcher.

NEW YORK—Announced that Howard Johnson, third baseman, has agreed to a one-year contract.

PITTSBURGH—Named Dave Tumbas assistant trainer.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

MILWAUKEE—Signed Mike Glenn, guard.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA—Named Fred Bruney defensive secondary coach. Named Bobby Jackson coordinator of the tight ends and halfbacks.

KANSAS CITY—Named Fred Schuback talent scout.

PHILADELPHIA—Named Buddy Ryan coach and signed him to a five-year contract.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

LOS ANGELES—Traded Brian Engblom, defenseman, and Doug Smith, center, to Buffalo for Larry Playfair, defenseman, and Sean McKenna, right wing.

Sent Guy Benoit, center, and Darcy Roy, left wing, from New Haven of the American Hockey League to Toledo of the International Hockey League.

COLLEGE

FLORIDA STATE—Announced the resignation of Joe Williams, basketball coach.

FULLERTON STATE—Announced the resignation of George McQuarrie, basketball coach, effective after the season.

KANSAS—Named Mike Mahoney football defensive line coach.

PACIFIC 10—Named Duane P. Lindberg assistant to the league commissioner.

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	33	8	.805	—
Philadelphia	30	16	.652	5½
New Jersey	27	20	.574	9
Washington	23	22	.511	12
New York	16	29	.356	19

Central Division

Milwaukee	31	16	.660	—
Atlanta	25	19	.568	4½
Detroit	23	23	.500	7½
Cleveland	18	27	.400	12
Chicago	16	30	.348	14½
Indiana	13	32	.289	17

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Houston	31	14	.689	—
Denver	26	20	.565	5½
Dallas	22	21	.512	8
San Antonio	24	23	.511	8
Utah	22	25	.479	9½
Sacramento	18	28	.391	13½

Pacific Division

L.A. Lakers	30	10	.767	—
Portland	28	21	.571	8
Phoenix	17	27	.386	16½
L.A. Clippers	18	30	.375	17½
Seattle	16	29	.356	18
Golden State	14	25	.286	22

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia	23	15	26	22— 86
Utah	20	24	23	20—107

Dantley 10-17 9-10 30, Bailey 8-13 3-4 19; M.Malone 7-14 7-9 21, Ervins 6-12 0-2 12. Checks 4-10 4-4 12, Threatt 5-12 2-2 12. Rebounds: Philadelphia 57 (Johnson 9); Utah 59 (Eaton 16). Assists: Philadelphia 16 (Barkley 5), Utah 21 (Stockton 12).

San Antonio	31	25	24	34—114
Dallas	28	35	32	31—126

Blackman 11-15 3-3 25, Aguirre 7-16 7-7 22; Mitchell 10-18 0-1 20, Robertson 10-14 0-1 20, Johnson 6-6 4-7 16. Rebounds: San Antonio 55 (Greenwood 9); Dallas 49 (Donaldson 11). Assists: San Antonio 28 (Matthews 10); Dallas 28 (Harper 8).

Washington	26	25	24	13—88
Indiana	22	20	26	35—92

H.Williams 10-21 5-7 25, Fleming 7-10 2-5 16; G. Williams 8-19 2-2 18, Pittard 3-5 12-12 18, Wood 7-14 1-2 16. Rebounds: Washington 51 (Roundfield 10); Indiana 56 (H.Williams 10). Assists: Washington 16 (Bradley 5); Indiana 19 (Richardson 7).

Atlanta	28	21	27	18— 94
Detroit	30	22	22	32—107

V.Johnson 10-19 4-4 24, Laimbeer 9-17 5-5 23; Wilkins 11-22 8-8 30, Whitman 10-14 0-0 20. Rebounds: Atlanta 53 (Koncak 10); Detroit 57 (Laimbeer 16). Assists: Atlanta 25 (Rivers 12); Detroit 31 (Thomas 13).

Phoenix	32	29	22	25—108
L.A. Clippers	29	27	28	29—113

Davis 9-18 12-12 30, Nance 11-16 2-2 24; White 13-20 6-6 32, Maxwell 5-7 7-8 17. Rebounds: Phoenix 55 (Nance 8); L.A.Clippers 52 (Maxwell 11). Assists: Phoenix 31 (Humphries 9); L.A.Clippers 30 (Valentine 10).

Tennis

U.S. PRO INDOOR TOURNAMENT
(At Philadelphia)
Second Round

Ivan Lendl, France, def. Robert Seguso, U.S., 6-2, 6-2.

Jimmy Connors, U.S., def. Guy Forget, France, 6-3, 6-4.

Anders Jarryd, Sweden, def. Matt Anger, U.S., 6-2, 6-3.

Jakob Hlasek, Czechoslovakia, def. Jan Gunnarsson, Sweden, 6-2, 6-4.

Greg Holmes, U.S., def. Libor Pimek, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-4.

Soccer

FRIENDLY INTERNATIONALS

Canada 8, Paraguay 0

Mexico 1, Bulgaria 0

Selected College Results

EAST

Connecticut 86, Cent. Connecticut 69
Fairfield 70, Army 59
Franklin Pierce 78, Massachusetts 75
Lehigh 85, Bucknell 75
Middle Tenn. 72, West Virginia 70
New Hampshire 52, Hartford 45
Rider 66, Delaware 49
St. John's 81, Villanova 61
Xavier, Ohio 71, Duquesne 68

SOUTH

Alabama 69, Mississippi 62
Auburn 77, Vanderbilt 70
Duke 89, Clemson 78
Florida 73, Mississippi 64
Furman 74, Citadel 69
Georgia Tech 67, N. Carolina St. 54
Kentucky 54, Louisiana St. 52

MIDWEST

Ball St. 76, Bowling Green 71
Dayton 64, Fordham 59
DePaul 96, N. Iowa 53
Kent St. 74, E. Michigan 72
Miami, Ohio 62, Cent. Michigan 55
Notre Dame 94, Utah 64
Ohio U. 85, W. Michigan 62

SOUTHWEST

Oklahoma 87, Nebraska 58
Oklahoma St. 85, Kansas St. 70
Southern Methodist 68, Rice 52
Texas 69, Texas Tech 46
Texas A&M 81, Arkansas 67
Texas Christian 53, Houston 49

FAR WEST

UCLA 66, Southern Cal 56

College Leaders

NCAA's college leaders through Jan 27:

TEAM OFFENSE

	G	(W-L)	Pts.	Avg.
U.S. International	17	7-10	1598	94.0
Cleveland State	19	14-3	1758	92.5
Oklahoma	19	18-1	1755	92.4
North Carolina	21	21-0	1928	91.8
Syracuse	17	15-2	1469	87.6
Middle Tennessee	20	15-5	1721	86.1
Michigan St.	17	12-5	1423	83.7
Memphis St.	20	20-0	1674	83.7
Loyola, Calif.	18	12-6	1503	83.5
Providence	19	9-10	1551	81.6
Duke	20	18-2	1627	81.4
Houston	17	10-7	1381	81.2
Kansas	21	19-2	1701	81.0
Georgia Tech	18	16-2	1457	80.9
Georgetown	19	16-3	1536	80.8
Louisiana State	19	14-5	1533	80.7
Pittsburgh	19	13-6	1529	80.5
Cal. Irvine	17	7-10	1364	80.2

TEAM DEFENSE

	G	(W-L)	Pts.	Avg.
Princeton	14	8-6	725	51.8
St. Peter's	17	10-7	920	54.7
Texas Christian	18	13-5	1007	56.7
Fresno St.	20	12-8	1139	56.9
Richmond	18	14-2	1022	57.3
South Florida	16	9-7	924	57.8
Tulsa	19	15-4	1106	58.2
Southwest Missouri	18	13-5	1057	58.4
UTEP	20	17-3	1171	58.6
Illinois	19	13-6	1118	58.8
Colgate	12	9-11	707	58.9
Illinois St.	18	16-2	1065	59.2
Indiana St.	16	8-8	947	59.2
Colombia	16	7-9	950	59.4
Kentucky	18	16-2	1074	59.7

INDIVIDUAL

Scoring

	Cl	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
Bailey, Wagner	JR	18	190	124	504	28.0
Yezbak, US Int	SR	17	185	80	450	26.5
Skiles, Wagner	SR	17	181	85	447	26.3
Miller, UCLA	Jr	15	132	111	375	25.0
Grant, U.of St	SR	16	169	77	415	24.6
Smith, Lo-Ce	SR	18	172	93	437	24.3
Harper, Ala O	SR	18	178	75	431	23.9

Rebounding

	Cl	G	No.	Avg.
Sellers, Obrist	SR	17	234	13.8
Anderson, Houstn	JR	17	226	13.3
Perkins, Kansas	JR	19	252	13.3
Hall, Detroit	SR	16	210	13.1
Berry, St Jns	JR	21	243	11.6
Aubelemain, Wagner	JR	18	201	11.2
Winslow, Houstn	JR	17	189	11.1

Positive Tests Doubled, Cologne Drug Lab Says

Reuters

COLOGNE — The number of positive results from drug tests on athletes rose by more than 100 percent last year, according to the head of one of the world's leading laboratories doing the tests.

Professor Manfred Donike, head of the laboratory at the Cologne Sports College, and one of the world's best-known authorities on the use of illegal drugs in sport, said Wednesday that the number of positive tests rose to 60 in 1985 from the previous year's 26, which was itself a record.

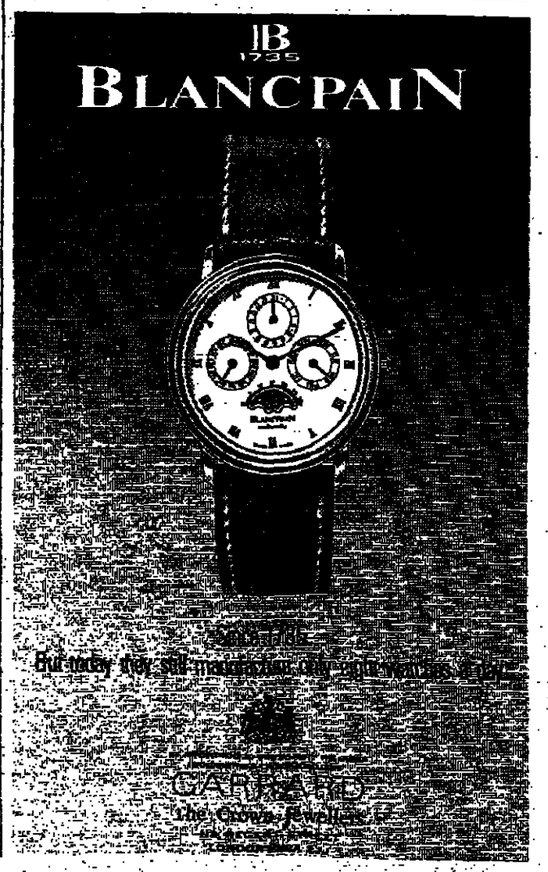
He called the figures "an intolerable development" and said that the increase in the number of tests made, from 1,746 to 2,179, could not disguise a trend giving rise to great concern.

Donike said that more than 60 percent of the positive tests involved the use of anabolic steroids, used as an aid to muscle building. Most of the offenders came from the weight-lifting or the throwing events in athletics, he said.

Twenty percent of the positive tests involved an anabolic, stanozolol. It is a drug that has become popular in the past two years with athletes who mistakenly believed it was undetectable, he said.

He said that many athletes had stopped taking anabolic steroids before competition to avoid detection. But he noted with satisfaction that the Scandinavian countries, Britain, Switzerland and Canada all had taken steps to make tests during training.

Among the sports where positive tests were found in 1985 were cycling, fencing, swimming, the modern pentathlon, shooting and show jumping.



OBSERVER

Adversarial Education

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I visited a great university and met Harold, who is a brilliant student of science.

Later in life, Harold will make a scientific breakthrough. It will make possible a fantastic new weapon, the nature of which is now unforeseeable. Almost fanatical devotion to his test tubes, however, will take a dreadful toll upon Harold's health.

At the great university, I met a bright young medical student named Nicholas. He seemed depressed. Later in life, he said, he would become doctor to "the father of the new weapon" who would ask him to treat a dreadful toll taken by almost fanatical devotion to test tubes.

But surely, I said to young Nicholas, there is no such disease as dreadful toll taken by almost fanatical devotion to test tubes. Nicholas said he would believe that too when Harold came in for treatment. Therefore, he said, he would be content to remove Harold's obviously inflamed appendix.

□

At the law school where I met a dynamic young law student named Ollie. It was no wonder Nicholas was down in the mouth, Ollie said. He, Ollie, at some time in the future would sue Nicholas for malpractice on the ground that removing Harold's appendix was not the way to treat a dreadful toll taken by almost fanatical devotion to test tubes.

I naturally assumed that Nicholas was depressed because losing the malpractice suit to Harold would bankrupt him, but at the business school, they scoffed at the thought. There, the dean introduced me to a far-seeing insurance student named Bert. Later in life, Bert will invent the malpractice-insurance waiver clause.

By the time Bert's brilliant insurance idea is put in place, over the dead body of the entire insurance lobby, malpractice premiums will be so expensive that all but the richest patients will waive the right to sue. I wondered if becoming "the father of the new weapon" would make Harold rich enough to take the malpractice insurance before letting Nicholas treat him. The answer is no. Harold has so much inherited wealth that he can afford insurance galore.

But if Harold will pay for his own malpractice award, why should Nicholas be depressed about someday losing a suit to Ollie? I found the answer in the school of politics, government and cunning international strategy where I met a student named Franz.

Franz is wildly in love with Elvira, president of the Italiaphiliacs, a campus club devoted to celebrating all things Italian. Elvira, however, ignores Franz and will continue to do so throughout his brilliant future even when, as master of cunning international strategy, he will become a fixture at the White House.

Franz told me he will become increasingly bitter because Elvira will always adore Nicholas, not only because she fancies doctors, but also because Nicholas strikes her as a more Italian name than Franz.

I was baffled until I met a mediocre English major named Erwin. Later in life, Erwin will sit on the jury that hears Ollie argue Harold's malpractice case against Nicholas. Franz will tell the jury that Nicholas, under the seductive power of the Italiaphile Elvira, betrayed his doctor's oath and deliberately treated Harold for inflamed appendix instead of dreadful toll.

Why? Because by the time Harold goes to Nicholas for treatment, he will be persuaded by Franz, master of cunning international strategy, that world security demands using "the new weapon" against Italy.

"And you will believe that?" I asked Erwin.

"What will be the difference?" Erwin said. "Let the insurance company come across."

□

But what about the dreadful damage that will be done to Nicholas's reputation? "I'm just an English major," Erwin said. "For that question you'll have to go back to Ollie in the law school."

Searching for Ollie, I met the president of the great university and asked if he found it discouraging to educate the young. He said it was probably better than having them hang out on street corners.

New York Times Service

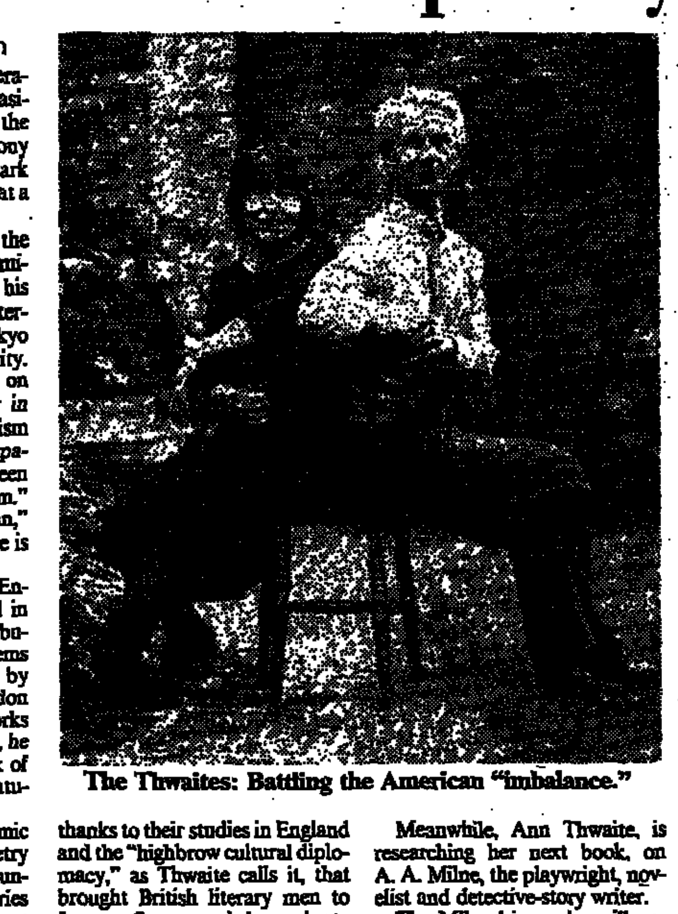
'Highbrow Cultural Diplomacy' in Japan

By Christine Chapman

TOKYO — "American literature and values are more easily accepted here than those of the English," said the poet Anthony Thwaite, paraphrasing a remark made by a Japanese professor at a recent debate on the subject.

"It would be sad to see the study of English literature dominated by American writers," his wife, Ann, added during an interview in their apartment at Tokyo Women's Christian University. "There are five senior theses on Ernest Hemingway this year in the college. The literary criticism on him is translated into Japanese. British writers have been translated, but not the criticism."

"We are not anti-American," her husband added, "but there is an imbalance."



The Thwaites: Battling the American "imbalance."

Anthony Thwaite received England's Cholmondeley Award in 1983 for "outstanding contribution to poetry." His "Poems 1953-1983" was published by Secker and Warburg of London in 1984, and in addition to works of literary criticism and travel, he has edited the "Penguin Book of Japanese Verse" and "Six Centuries of Verse."

He is in Japan this academic year, the first poet to win a poetry fellowship from the Japan Foundation, and is working on a series of dramatic monologues about foreigners in Japan.

Ann Thwaite's latest biography, "Edmund Gosse: A Literary Landscape, 1849-1928," has just won the 1985 Duff Cooper Memorial Prize in England, an annual award for the outstanding work in any genre. Of her children's books, her most successful is "The Camelthorn Papers," published in 1969, and still in print and translated into Japanese.

This year, Ann Thwaite is visiting professor in English at Tokyo Women's Christian University. During the Thwaites' first sojourn here, from 1955 to 1957, Anthony lectured in English at the University of Tokyo, while Ann taught part-time at the women's college and wrote her first book for children, "The Young Traveller in Japan."

The Thwaites' link with Japan has continued for 28 years. His former students, many now professors, are "Anglo-centered" thanks to their studies in England and the "highbrow cultural diplomacy," as Thwaite calls it, that brought British literary men to Japan. Sponsored by private sources or government agencies like the British Council, such writers as Edmund Blunden, William Empson, D. J. Enright, G. S. Fraser, Francis King, James Kirkup and Frank Tuohy have spent a year or more in university lecturing and recording their experiences in poetry or fiction.

Thwaite conducts a seminar every two weeks for the Tokyo University English faculty and lectures in poetry at Tsuda College, a women's university.

One university invited Thwaite to take a poet's look at nature and then advise on the preservation of Japan's forests and fields. "I told them to be careful," he said dryly. "Don't chop everything down. When you see what they've done to the natural surroundings, you wonder about their vaunted love of nature. Japan is having a crisis of environmental conscience. Yet it's less active than in America or Britain."

Meanwhile, Ann Thwaite, is researching her next book, on A. A. Milne, the playwright, novelist and detective-story writer.

The Milne biography will appear in 1989. Ann spent 10 years on the life and times of the novelist Edmund Gosse, nine years for research and about five months to write it.

"Only when I started writing biography did people take me seriously," she noted. "Children's books have a low status in the literary world, although they are a rather important influence on a child's life."

For Ann Thwaite, 53, the year in Japan is a novelty. As she explained: "It's the first time in my life I've earned any real money. I couldn't have been a writer if I hadn't been married." The couple married in 1955, after graduating from Oxford, and then came to Japan. The first of their four daughters was born a few weeks before they returned to England in 1957.

Back in England, Thwaite, 55, then began a career that combined journalism and literature with a job at BBC as a radio producer, from 1957 to 1962. He was literary editor of The Listener from 1962 to 1965; assistant professor of English at the University of Libya from 1965 to 1967; literary editor of the New Statesman from 1968 to 1972; visiting professor at the University of Kuwait in 1974; and from 1973-1985 co-editor of Encounter.

Early in his career, he said, was in danger of being typecast "as a nappie-and-bottle poet," treating domestic themes, but he has acquired the inquisitive voice of a late 20th-century traveler.

The influence of an alien setting on Thwaite's poetry has been evident since his first collection, "Home Truths" (1957) in which he first wrote of Japan. Eight other books of poetry followed, from "The Owl in the Tree" (1963) to "Victorian Voices" (1980) and the recent collected poems. "Stones of Emptiness" (1967) was written in Libya. Wherever he is, Tokyo, Benghazi, Manchester, or Jamestown, Virginia, he is "a poet of place," as his wife puts it.

Under the working title "Voices from Japan," his next book will portray 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century travelers to Japan. In monologues, Thwaite dramatizes the experience of a bored Dutch trader restricted to the island of Dejima, off Nagasaki; of Rudyard Kipling, who saw Japan on a quick visit in 1889; of Basil Hall Chamberlain remembering Lafcadio Hearn, and his love-hate relationship with the country.

The Thwaites will return to England in time for Ann to receive the Duff Cooper award in London on April 10, and for Anthony to begin his duties as a literary executor of poet Philip Larkin's estate.

Thwaite considers Larkin, who died in December at 63, the best of poets writing in the second half of the 20th century: Eliot, Yeats, and Auden were his early mentors.

"I et poets whole," he once said.

"I write poems to preserve things," Thwaite explained.

Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based journalist.

PEOPLE

Spain Contests Goya Sale

A judge in Madrid has ordered three people to appear in court on suspicion of smuggling a Goya painting to London, and government officials have asked Christie's in London not to sell the work. "We have overwhelming proof that the painting was taken out illegally and with forged papers," **Miguel Satrustegui**, technical director of the Spanish Culture Ministry, said Wednesday. Experts have predicted bids for the 1805 "Marquise de Santa Cruz" could exceed the record $10 million paid by the Getty Museum last year for **Mantegna's** "Adoration of the Magi." Officials at Christie's, which plans to sell the painting on April 11, said the export license for the painting appeared to be in order. Spain's ambassador in London, **José Puig de la Bellacasa**, notified Christie's by letter Tuesday that the government considered the painting illegally exported. The three people sought for questioning, a London merchant, the painting's previous owner and the Spanish art dealer **Pedro Saorin**, who purchased it in 1983, face possible criminal charges of smuggling and forging export documents, Satrustegui said. The family foundation of **Lord Wimborne** bought the painting from Saorin after the Getty Museum of California refused to buy it. The painting shows the daughter of the **Duke of Benavente** reclining with a small Greek harp in her hand.

□

On Thursday, his 18th birthday, **Prince Felipe** of Spain swore allegiance to the constitution, the first heir apparent to do so in the history of the Spanish royal family. The act guaranteed the continuity of Europe's oldest royal family at the helm of the Spanish state as set forth in the 1978 constitution. The constitution re-established Spain as a constitutional monarchy 47 years after the abdication of **King Alfonso XIII**, the prince's great-grandfather. The ceremony took place before a joint session of the Spanish parliament in the presence of **King Juan Carlos I, Queen Sofia**, the prince's sisters, **Princesses Elena and Cristina**, and his paternal grandparents, the **Count and Countess of Barcelona**. Also attending were **Prime Minister Felipe González** and the diplomatic corps accredited in Madrid. The prince is a cadet at the Zaragoza Military Academy. . . . Clergy, citizens and guests from Spain and Portugal crowded into the cathedral of Peterborough, England, on Wednesday for a ceremony beside the grave of of **Catherine of Aragon**. Daughter of **Ferdinand II of Aragon** and **Isabella of Castile**, Catherine, first of the six wives of **King Henry VIII**, died 450 years ago. The king divorced her because she did not bear him a son. **Mayor Bob Burke** invited all girls named Catherine or Katharine to the service, and to have tea with him at the town hall.

□

Before Tuesday's disaster, the comings and goings of the space shuttle had been so uneventful that it became a fair target for satire, including **Garry Trudeau's** "Doonesbury" spoof of **Senator Jake Garn** when he was in training to become the first member of Congress in space. But on Wednesday, The New Yorker magazine stopped the presses because of a cartoon in the Feb. 3 issue showing two men in a bar, one commenting: "I wish they'd shoot my congressman into space." About 45,000 newsstand copies had already gone out, but for the remaining 480,000 press run, the caption was changed to read: "I used to be a warm human being but now, I'm sorry to say, I'm a bit of a swine." Meanwhile, Vanity Fair magazine killed a humorous article on Garn planned for April, the first anniversary of his shuttle flight, and titled "The Senator Who Fell to Earth." A quote from Garn: "I spent three to four months with people who knew what they were doing, and then I had to return to the U. S. Senate."

□

Richard M. Nixon, 73, was released from the Miami Heart Institute on Wednesday, two days after being hospitalized for treatment of a viral infection. The former president had not completely recovered from his bout with influenza, **Dr. Lewis Elias** said, but planned to fly back to New York.

□

The actress **Hope Lange**, 54, married the theater producer **Charles Hollerith Jr.**, 58, on Wednesday in Monterey, California. Lange was previously married to the actor **Don Murray** and to the movie director **Alan Pakula**. It was Hollerith's second marriage.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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FOR THE FEATURE INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE TURN TO PAGE 13

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